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FINANCIAL, ECONOMIC PLAN INDICATORS RELATED

AU251905 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 6, Jun 85 pp 43-51

[Anastas Angjeli article: "The Stimulating Role of Certain Instruments of the Financial Mechanism Must Be Better Used To Raise Production Efficiency"]

[Excerpts] The complex of economic instruments used by the socialist state in the management and planned development of the economy to raise production and efficiency at the least possible cost includes, among other things, the net income of enterprises.

The net income of enterprises is based on material porduction and reflects in a synthesized manner the financial result attained by the enterprises in exercising their activity; it shows the extent to which the planned tasks have been fulfilled, and what has been done to strengthen the regimen of thrift and to raise production efficiency. As such, the net income of enterprises serves as a powerful instrument in raising production, reducing costs, and tightening control by financial means throughout the enterprises' economic and production activity. In this context, the correct understanding and implementation of Comrade Enver Hoxha's instruction that "the state organs, the managers of the economy, and all the working collectives must struggle to properly use and strengthen the instruments of the economy regulating the activity of enterprises" (Enver Hoxha, "Report to the Fifth AWP Congress," p 78) assumes great importance.

The tasks posed to our enterprises to raise their net income and the effort made to achieve this have nothing in common with putting profit in command, or with the validation of profit constituting the fundamental purpose of production, as the modern revisionists are doing. Nor can these tasks and efforts be considered as slithering into economism or as giving priority to material stimuli. Ideas and opinions of this type have the effect of applying brakes and are contrary to the demands of the party's economic and financial policy and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings concerning the continuous raising of economic efficiency. In our economy, the solicitude and effort to raise the net income of enterprises aim at increasing the resources of socialist accumulation, this being the major factor in expanding production, employing new labor forces, and elevating the present and future well-being of the masses. "That is why financial and foreign currency resources," Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses, "are just as important as bread, cement, oil, textiles, and foodstuffs.... Those who do not understand and dwell profoundly on this question, have not understood the abc's of the Marxist-Leninist economic doctrine." (Enver Hoxha, "On the Seventh 5-Year Plan," p 115).

The annual and rapid increase of the enterprises' net income as a result of increasing the volume of production, raising labor productivity, reducing production costs, and, in general, perfecting the management and organization of work and production in the enterprises, is a distinguishing characteristic of our economy. The experience of distinguished collectives, which are fulfilling and overfulfilling the planned tasks, inter alia with regard to financial indicators, like the collectives of the Enver Hoxha Automobile and Tractor Combine, the Lukove Agricultural Enterprise, and many others, shows that here, too, success rests on the frontal fulfillment of the planned tasks at the least possible cost, and on the close relationship between the economic and financial indicators of the plan.

But this does not mean that good work is being done in this direction in all enterprises and branches of the economy.

The fact that side by side with those enterprises that fulfill and overfulfill the tasks set out with regard to increasing their net incomes, there are also others that fail to do so, such as some enterprises in the power industry, mineral industry, agriculture, and so forth, is convincing proof that this economic instrument is not properly appreciated and used by all as an important indicator of the economic and financial activity of their enterprise.

The fulfillment of the planned tasks in all their indicators and the calculated and controlled expenditure of every lek that belongs to the people, the establishment of a complete set of documentation for the circulation of raw and other materials, of fuels, and the use of electricity, are of decisive importance in raising the net income of enterprises. That is why it is the duty of the party's basic organizations and their instruments to make conscious and to mobilize all working people for an increasingly better utilization of all possible reserves that our socialist economy possesses and continually creates. The task is to make certain that the party's instructions that production efficiency and the results in increasing the net income of the enterprises lie in the hands of all the working people is properly understood and implemented.

ZERI I POPULLIT EDITORIAL ON KOSOVO ISSUE

AU250846 Tirana ATA in English 0830 GMT 25 Jul 85

["The Truth Cannot Be Hidden With Bluffs and Demagogy -- Editorial of ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 25 (ATA) -- Some days ago, Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the Communist League of Yugoslavia, published an article in the newspaper POLITIKA of Belgrade devoted, to the international relations of his country. He devoted a considerable part of his writing to the position of the Albanians in Yugoslavia. In this context he also touched upon the stand of Albania towards Kosovo, which it must be said at the beginning, was distorted completely.

Vidic tries to create an idyllic image on the situation in Kosovo, in order to hide from the international public opinion the chauvinist great Serb terror that is exercised against the Albanians, the campaign to restrict the autonomy in Kosovo, the psychological terror which is being exerted with a great intensity on them recently.

In this article too, Vidic just as the other Yugoslav leaders, continue to play the old tune that they are not at all to be blamed for the situation in Kosovo, that responsible are Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha that have allegedly interfered in the home affairs of Yugoslavia, that have allegedly incited irredentism or have indoctrinated the Kosovo youth with nationalism and other absurd claims.

The Yugoslav leader poses as if he desires to improve the Albanian-Yugoslav relations. But this is merely a propaganda to deceive the public opinion, because the concrete Yugoslav actions show of the opposite.

It is not Vidic the first who speaks like this. This is how all the Yugoslav leaders have acted and are acting since the events burst out in Kosovo in spring 1981 until today. They resort to all means to convince the people that no one else, but the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania is allegedly responsible for the events in Kosovo and the situation created in the Albanian-Yugoslav relations, but the historic facts, reality the truth cannot be changed with words, insults and inventions.

The tragic events in Kosovo and the grave situation that followed are result of the constant national oppression, of the denial of the democratic rights of the Albanians, of maintaining them in a state of economic underdevelopment, of the non observation of the historical traditions and their national culture, of placing them in the position of second hand citizens.

The actual Kosovo movement to defend the national and democratic rights is a broad popular movement, which has emerged and developed in the Yugoslav territory. Social movements such as that of Kosovo cannot be imported.

We do not know whom does Vidic want to convince when in his article says that Albanian nationality is completely free and takes part in the drafting and application of the foreign and internal policy of the SFRY, "that all the relations among nations and nationalities are equal". Perhaps he wants to convince himself, but not the Albanians of Kosovo and of the other regions, who judge of the "equality" from reality and not from the words of those who want to hide the truth.

What kind of equality is the one when an Albanian is sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, because he voices his opinion that it would be better that Kosovo be proclaimed republic of the Yugoslav federation while when a Serb who in a supreme party and state power forums persistently demands that Kosovo be completely deprived of the autonomy is considered as if he has carried out a great act that deserves all praises?

Who may understand why in Slovenia or Macedonia, in administrations, economic enterprises and state institutions it is used the mother tongue, while the Court of Mirovica circle in Kosovo sentenced the Engineer Nazmi Peci to 5 years imprisonment, because as the local press writes, he had demanded that in the Mine of Stari Tergu, where the majority are Albanians, the Albanian language be also spoken and written?

What kind of equality is the one when the Serb women are stimulated to give birth to as many children as possible, while pressure is exerted on the Albanian women to control the births? Perhaps only the first ones may give birth to worthy Yugoslav citizens?

What kind of equality is the one when it is demanded that the teaching of the history of the Albanian people at the University of Kosovo "be removed from the plan of didactic program, because the history of the Albanian people is harmful to the coexistence in Yugoslavia because it arouses euphoria," while they have to learn the history of all Serb kniaz [regional rulers] and kings?

Can it be called otherwise, but a chauvinist fury when the Albanians are denied of the right to know the history of Skanderbeg, Abdyl Frasheri and Bejram Curri, the literary works of Kristoforidhi, Mjeda, Cajup and Nol under the pretext that they are allegedly romantic and incite irredentism?

A message of condolences on the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha is sent to Albania by a Kosovar and he is put to jail, he registers a folk song from Radio Tirana and the chauvinists rush to mangle and lacerate him. Is it not an evidence of the special limited and discriminating policy towards the Albanian nationality?

Hence, Dobrivoje Vidic tries in vain to describe the miserable situation of Kosovo as idylic, the national repression and the denial of the democratic rights of the Albanians as freedom and equality among nations.

In his article Vidic considers as something improper that "the collaborators of Enver Hoxha continue to publish new posthumous volumes of his memoirs which treat of problems of Albanian-Yugoslav relations in the past. This is a common Titoite diversion. The Yugoslav leaders have always nurtured illusions towards Albania but their dreams and hopes to kneel Albania down and divert it from its correct road have always met with failure. It seems that Vidic too lives with such plans and dreams in mind.

The history of the relations between the two countries is the history of the Yugoslav interferences in the internal affairs of Albania, of efforts to subjugate and dominate on it. Comrade Enver Hoxha has described and documented this history, the struggle of the Albanian people with the party in the lead to cope with and smash the anti-Albanian intrigues and plots, the bankruptcy of the Yugoslav agents from Koci Xoxe up to Mehmet Shehu.

The teachings of Enver Hoxha are the teachings of history, the line he has defined and formulated is the line of the defence of the freedom and independence of the homeland, of construction of socialism and the guarantee for the future. The Party of Labour of Albania, its leadership, our entire people will remain always loyal to it, being convinced that the implementation of this line will ensure permanent blessings, permanent victories. No insinuation, no flattery, no pressure wherever it comes, from Yugoslavia or any other country may divert us from the road of Enver Hoxha.

In regard to Kosovo, the stand of the Party of Labour of Albania and Enver Hoxha has been always principled and consistent, a stand based on justice and truth, on the wise judgement and courage to denounce openly and unhesitatingly the great Serb chauvinist line and the antialbanian actions of the Yugoslav leaders. For this Comrade Enver Hoxha will remain always a dear, respected and honoured man by all the Albanians.

The policy that the Yugoslav leadership has pursued in Kosovo has been a provocative policy not only towards the Albanians of Yugoslavia but also towards our country, towards the whole of the Albanian nation, towards peace and security in the Balkans. The possibility of exploiting the events of Kosovo for "the destabilization of the peaceful circumstances in the Balkans" of which Vidic is worried, is created precisely by the chauvinist and anti-Albanian policy pursued by the Yugoslav leadership. The Party of Labour of Albania has never fallen a prey to the Yugoslav provocations. It has known to adopt always a principled, correct and just stand, observing the interests of the sides in the conflict in Kosovo, a stand of cooperation and goodneighbourliness between our countries and the peoples in the Balkans.

"The Yugoslav authorities, said Comrade Enver Hoxha at the 8th Congress of the PLA, must cease their terror and persecutions of the Albanians, eliminate the national oppressions, and recognize all the rights due to them. To solve the problems justly, they must talk calmly without heat and on terms of equality with the Albanian population". This judgement remains always relevant and constructive. We always abide by it.

In his article, Vidic poses as if he desires the radical improvement of the Albanian-Yugoslav relations, he even suggests the road which he considers as a tested one. "If they in Tirana really proceed from the interests of the Albanian nationality and this should have been a natural and desirable thing, he says, then it would be very good for them to take measures for the complete normalization of the Yugoslav-Albanian relations, to make possible that the Albanian-Yugoslav border opens gradually at least to the extent it exists today between SFRY and Italy and Austria", etc.

We do not know how do the Yugoslavs have their borders with Italy and Austria, but we know well that for the Yugoslav authorities the border with Albania is closed. Since April 1981, no Albanian writer, singer, no Albanian scientist and instrumentalist has passed the Yugoslav border. No Albanian book, no record, no painting, no film, has been taken across the border. The Yugoslavs give no answer to the official and private invitations extended on various occasions to people of art, culture, science etc. for visits to Albania, even formal answers declining these invitations are not provided. The Yugoslav authorities prohibited the particiption of our country in the folk festival of Ohr, a city within a step of Pogradec and a festival in which the Albanian folk groups have continuously participated.

The Yugoslav authorities adopt a very discouraging and rather unjustifiable stand also towards people, mainly aged people who have required to be allowed to see their relatives in Yugoslavia. Thus, for instance from 682 visas applied for by our citizens during 1984 and the first half of the current year only 167 have been granted. Such figures are the same also in regard to Yugoslav citizens who have been released passports for visits to Albania.

An anti-Albanian psychosis, very much nearing racism, is being build up in Yugoslavia. What is said about Albanians and their culture in the Serb assemblies, such as it was the case of the recent meeting of socialist league of Serbia, or the writers league of this republic, resemble much the Munich meetings in the Germany of 30s when the salvation from the ills was sought by means of violence against Jews and other foreigners. When we hear how the shops of Albanians in Belgrade, Kragujevic, Nis and other cities of Serbia are destroyed and burnt, how in public meetings it is demanded that no bread should be bought at the Albanian bakers and no meal be eaten in their restaurants then we are reminded of the pograms we witnessed during the Second World War.

Under such conditions about what opening up of Yugoslav-Albanian borders is Vidic speaking? He bluffs when he demands such a thing because [word indistinct] that those ruling and commanding in Belgrade are not for, do not want and do not tolerate the human and cultural contacts between the Albanians on one side of the border and the other.

What other calamities are threatening the Albanians, what other crimes do those, who hatched up the ugly antiAlbanian provocation of Martinovic in Gjilan, contemplate to commit, those who want that the state of emergency be declared in Kosovo and military rule be established there?

Vidic says nothing about these but they cannot be neglected. Before the "borders are opened" a genuine friendly atmosphere of good neighbourliness, sincere cooperation and mutual respect should be created. But this atmosphere cannot be created by attacking and slandering Albania, by oppressing and persecuting the Albanians.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has been and is for wide ranging contacts with the Albanians of Kosovo, Montenegro and Macedonia just as with the other republics of Yugoslavia because it is not afraid of being indoctrinated and does not aim to indoctrinate others. It has demanded that the contacts it had previously with the autonomous region of Kosovo, the Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro be reestablished and expanded, that the cultural agreement be signed on conditions acceptable for both sides. However the Albanian initiatives have met so far with a silent wall.

In the relations with Yugoslavia we have proceeded from the opinion that regardless of the existence of irreconcilable ideological and political contradictions the possibilities also exist to find out ways which would lead to the normalization of the relations between the two countries. But in order to achieve this the desire and predisposition of only one side is not enough. Socialist Albania has not interfered and does not interfere in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia and has done nothing which might affect or harm its stability, sovereignty or territorial integrity. Its internal problems, be those of economic, political or national character should be solved by the people of Yugoslavia themselves. Socialist Albania has adhered to this stand and principles in regard to Kosovo, too. "We, Comrade Ramiz Alia declared in his speech on the occasion of 40th anniversary of liberation, have stated sincerely and with complete conviction that the correct settlement of the problems which are worrying the Albanian population in Yugoslavia, equal rights like all the other peoples of Yugoslavia, respect for their culture, historical traditions and national language, would help to strengthen the coexistence of the peoples of the Yugoslav federation and its stability and cohesion. At the same time this would also greatly assist in the creation of a favourable atmosphere for closer relations and collaboration between our two countries." [quotation marks as received]

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ZIMBABWE

AU251150 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Tirana, July 25 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Congress of Trade Union of Zimbabwe, a delegation of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania [TUA], led by the secretary of the General Council of the TUA, Strati Marko, which will attend the congress of this organisation, left for Zimbabwe on July 24. The delegation was seen off at the airport by the secretary of the general council of the TUA Shenasi Zenalaj.

DECLARATION BY INTELLECTUALS ON TURKISH MINORITY

AU260748 Sofia BTA in English 0730 GMT 26 Jul 85

["Declaration by a Group of Intellectuals and Public Figures" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 26 (BTA) -- A group of intellectuals and public figures from among the Bulgarians who restored their Bulgarian names has approached the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY with a request to bring to the notice of the Bulgarian public and of the international community the following:

DECLARATION

"A whole century has been already witnessing the progress of regeneration among the descendants of those Bulgarians who in the course of the five-century-long Ottoman domination had been subjected to forcible Islamization and ethnic assimilation. Due to its objective and regular nature, this process has been gradually gaining momentum and fresh grounds to unfold and come to a completion in the years of people's rule.

"Profound economic, social, political, and cultural transformations have been brought in modern Bulgarian society. Its ctizens have been granted genuine equality in all spheres of life. This is the starting point for a soar of thinking in a historical perspective, which leads us to an awareness of the truth about our progress as a people and a nation.

"The regenerative process in our history is a telling example of the Bulgarians' enduring commitment to the logic of their 13-century-long existence, despite all vicissitudes of history. Essentially, this is a revolutionary act which obliterates one of the harshest scars left by the Ottoman domination.

"There are numerous and irrefutable pieces of evidence providing our Bulgarian identity. We ourselves have found the truth on the basis of incontrovertible facts in our material and spiritual culture, in our ethnopsychology and traditonal lifestyle, in our customs, rituals and mores, all preserved alive in the memories of our mothers and fathers, all having left a deep imprint in our way of life."

"Moreover, a number of well-known authors worldwide, including ones in Turkey, have proved that the Ottoman conquerors pursued, systematically and consistently, a policy of assimilation toward the enslaved peoples.

"Within the borders of our country, there is not an inch of foreign land or any foreign population. Deeply rooted in the Bulgarian land, the honest and indefatigable toilers -- the Bulgarians converted to Islam and subjected to ethnic assimilation -- had never lost their organic link with the historical fortunes of their people.

"The reactionary circles in Turkey, however, disregard this objective fact. The mass news media, the interested political quarters in our southern neighbour circulate lies and slanders about some alleged forcible "Bulgarization of Turks" in Bulgaria. The fresh anti-Bulgarian propaganda campaign is entirely built on unprecedented fabrications about thousands of killed and injured, about raped women and girls, about demolished mosques, etc. They make incessant attempts to obtrude their absurd thesis that Turkey is the symbol of Islam and that in Bulgaria, too, everything Islamic is also Turkish and that all Muslims are Turks.

"It is true that there are people in Bulgaria who profess the Islamic, as well as the Eastern Orthodox, the Catholic, and other reglions.

"The citizens' religious feelings and rights are under statutory protection in this country. This, however, gives nobody any grounds for ethnic claims on the believers."

[Turkish nationalists subject to persecution more than 12 million Kurds and other ethnic communities of non-Turkish descent, who inhabit a land of their own, incorporated in the territory of Turkey. Under the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey, every Turkish citizen is a Turk regardless of his or her ethnicity or religious beliefs. The very mention of the existence of national minorities in Turkey is a punishable offence. No other language except Turkish may be taught as a native tongue in the educational establishments.

"Raising our voice in defence of the truth, and rejecting in anger the inconceivable lies and slanders, we hereby declare:

"We, all Bulgarians, irrespective of the faith which has been professed and is being professed by our fathers and forefathers, have one and the same national destiny, one and the same national character, one and the same ethnopsychology, one and the same goals and aspiration. We are all offspring of the Bulgarian nation, we are the masters of this land, this is our paradise, and there is and there can be no other paradise for us!

"Yes, we are Bulgarians, who, acting of our own free will, up to our conviction, and in full consciousness of the consequences, have renounced the names alien to our Bulgarian ethnic roots. A Bulgarian name is to us a pledge of historical continuity and a key to an indestructible tower of spiritual strength in our onward progress. We are proud of our Bulgarian names, and we shall prove worthy of bearing them through our loyal and dedicated service to our socialist homeland."

"We deem it a gross and inadmissible encroachment upon our national dignity and human rights that any attempt should be made to distort the essence of this entirely natural historical process, the expression of our resurgent Bulgarian national spirit. We make a resolute stand against the attempts by the Turkish reactionary quarters to capitalize on the so-called resettlement question. They must realize the truth that it is neither logical nor admissible for Bulgarians, who have categorically made their historic choice in favor of kin and homeland, to resettle in a country alien to them. This will never happen! The choice has been made, it is final and irreversible!

"We want peace, cooperation and good-neighbour relations with the Republic of Turkey. We believe that fair-minded intellectuals and sober-minded public figures in Turkey are of the same mind. And for the sake of this, we call for an end to the hostile anti-Bulgarian propaganda campaign kept up by Turkish nationalists and actively backed by their patrons.

"We at the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY (BTA) to bring this declaration of ours to the attention of the Bulgarian public and of the international community." [as received]

The declaration has been signed by several dozens of outstanding public functionaries, members of parliament, researchers, journalists, poets, persons of the theatre. Prominent among them are the names of Mr Kamen Kalinov, member of the CC of the BCP, member of parliament, editor-in-chief of the NOVA SVETLINA newspaper, Mr Nadya Asparouhova, alternate member of the CC of the BCP, member of the State Council, secretary of the BCP County in Kurdjali, Mr Orlin Zagorov, Ph.D., deputy chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Spiritual Values with the State Council, Mr Alexander Alexandrov, Ph.M., alternate member of the CC of the BCP, secretary of the BCP County Committee in Razgrad, Mr V Moutafov, deputy chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union, Mr Radoul Chavdarov, secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, etc.

DECLARATION MARKS HELSINKI FINAL ACT ANNIVERSARY

AU251438 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, July 25 (BTA) -- The National Committee for European Security and Cooperation has adopted a declaration on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helskinki Final Act.

It characterizes the Final Act as an unprecendented international document, a true code of deportment in the relations between the countries of different social order. This document has reflected the changes, that have come about in Europe. It confirmed the territorial and political realities established on the continent as a result of the great victory over fascism, the declaration reads.

However, the favourable development of the process of detente was not to the taste of the enemies of peace and understanding. They have devoted great efforts in the aim of preventing the complete and consistent implementation of the principles and agreements embodied in the Final Act. The policies and actions of certain reactionary circles in the U.S. and N.A.T.O., which are directed at hampering the cooperation, are in an absolute contrast with the spirit and clauses of the Final Act. The struggle to turn Europe into a region of stable peace, security and mutually beneficial cooperation is a struggle for the preservation of the historical Helsinki accord. The movement for European security and cooperation plays an important role in this highly humanitarian struggle.

The declaration expresses the readiness of the millions of Bulgarian supporters of the Helsinki Final Act to act in a united front with the powerful antiwar movements in the West. They offer their unconditional support to the numerous initiatives started by the U.S.S.R. and the other Warsaw Treaty member-countries. These initiatives are a solid and realistic basis for the continuation of the multilateral process that has been started 10 years ago in Helsinki. The Bulgarian public is working actively for the turning of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

The document reflects the conviction that the ideas of Helsinki will continue to have a deep and favorable impact upon the life of the European peoples. The Helsinki Final Act is a political platform, which could be used now, more than at any other time before, to build up the unity and unity of action of all peaceloving and democratic forces on the continent against the militaristic plans of the reactionary circles, for the preservation and consolidation of peace and security in Europe and world-wide.

NAVAL SHIPS DEPART FOR VISIT TO SEVASTOPOL

AU251447 Sofia BTA in English 1400 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Varna, July 23 (BTA) -- A draft [as received] of warships of the Bulgarian Naval Forces led by the flagship of the Naval Forces Commander Admiral Vasil Yanakiev, stood out to sea for the U.S.S.R. today.

At the invitation of the Minister of Defence of the Soviet Union the sailors from the Bulgarian Naval Forces will pay an official visit to the hero city of Sevastopol and will take part in the celebrations in connection with the day of the Naval Forces of the U.S.S.R.

CORRECTION ON POLISH AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Leaders Attend Polish Ambassador's Reception," published in the 23 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page C ?, only paragraph, line three:

...Milko Balev, Petur Tanchev, Dimitur Stanishev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov...
(substituting "Dimitur Stanishev" for "Grisha Filipov")

CSSR, TUNISIAN TRADE UNIONS ADOPT COMMUNIQUE

LD251554 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] A joint communique has been adopted by the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Tunisian General Federation of Labor at the end of the stay of the official delegation of the Tunisian trade unions in the CSSR.

The document says that during the talks the representatives of the two organizations briefed each other on the most important tasks of the present and positively assessed the present development of bilateral contacts. The Czechoslovak delegation expressed full support for the struggle of the Tunisian trade unionists to protect the rights of the Tunisian working people and improve their living and working conditions.

The representatives of the Tunisian General Federation of Labor praised the significant share of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in building advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia and in strengthening peace and security in Europe and in the world. The two organizations further expressed profound apprehensions over the growing threat to international security.

The joint communique says that one of the most important tasks of the trade union movement at present is to struggle to preserve peace and the process of relaxation of international tension, to struggle against escalation of the arms race, and to struggle for disarmament and for eliminating nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 2100 GMT on 24 July adds the following: "The delegation of the Tunisian General Federation of Labor, headed by Sadok Allouche, deputy general secretary, which was visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, left Prague by air today. Seeing off the Tunisian guests at Ruzyne Airport were Miroslav Spaniel, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions; Frantisek Brabec, secretary of the Czech Trade Union Council, and other representatives."]

JAN-JUN 1985 ECONOMIC REPORT SUMMARIZED

LD251941 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] A report of the Federal Statistical Office on the development of the national economy and fulfillment of the state plan of the CSSR in the first half of this year was published today.

The report says that during the period the national economy developed in harmony with the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The demanding tasks of the 1985 state plan have been gradually ensured despite difficult weather conditions. The growth of national income is close to the planned level. The created resources have enabled the implementation of plans for living standards. Intensification of development of the economy and the increase of its effectiveness have not, however, progressed at the required pace and the necessary savings have not been achieved.

The report also says that in order to achieve the aims of the 1985 state plan, above all concerning the effectiveness of economic development, it is necessary in the second half of the year to considerably accelerate utilization of the results of scientific development in practice; to more consistently continue efforts to reduce material and energy consumption in production and to reduce the costs themselves; to strive for improvement in the quality of production; and to adjust the structure of resource creation to the needs of both the domestic and foreign markets.

It will therefore be necessary to mobilize the working peoples' efforts for fulfillment of the state plan for 1985 not only in volume but above all in the quality indices, so that this is reflected in further growth of the created national income.

The report then analyzes in detail the results achieved in individual branches of the national economy. It says that in fulfillment of the scientific-technological development plan, from the total number of 316 research and development tasks included in the state plans of technological development, 307 tasks, or 97.2 percent, have been solved in harmony with the subject and time plan; 546 industrial robots and manipulators have also been built and their introduction in production will save 1,360 workers. Working people's initiative has increased: The number of proposals put forward to improve production has increased 5.8 percent.

The report also says that the development of scientific-technological cooperation with countries of the socialist community, above all with the USSR, has contributed significantly to the positive results. Despite the achieved results, the achieved progress is still not in harmony with the needs and possibilities of the economy. The report stresses that inside individual branches of engineering production, in the framework of planned structural changes, a further advance has been made toward progressive production with a higher level of utilization of raw and other materials, above all metals. The branches that developed their production at higher rates were those, above all, that were included in the state target programs. For the fulfillment of planned tasks and the further increase of self-sufficiency in agricultural and food production, for the smooth supply of food to the market and for the strengthening of reserves in fodders, good prerequisites have been created on the whole. In harmony with development of the profit value of farm animals, in the socialist sector the numbers of pigs, poultry, and cattle have been reduced.

The report of the Federal Statistical Office says that the total turnover of foreign trade in the first half of 1985, compared with the same period last year, increased 2.3 percent. Trade with socialist countries was higher than planned, but in trade with nonsocialist states, however, tasks in imports were not fulfilled.

The report goes on to say that results achieved in material production in the first half of this year have contributed to improved living standards and to the strengthening of social certainties of the population. The average monthly wage of employees of the socialist sector of the national economy has reached Kcs2,816. From 1 January this year, in the social sphere a number of measures came into force: some pensions and the limits on some pensions that are the only source of income were increased. Child benefits were increased and maternity leave payment is now also granted to mothers of the first child up to when the child reaches 1 year of age. The upper limit of the daily sickness benefits has been increased. Gradual implementation of the planned targets in services to the population is also contributing to improved living standards for the population. The CSSR's total population on 30 June of this year was 15.5 million, the report of the Federal Statistical Office on development of the national economy and fulfillment of the CSSR state plan in the first half of 1985 says in conclusion. Tomorrow's daily press will carry the report in more detail.

AXEN VIEWS SED-SPD CHEMICAL DISARMAMENT PLAN

PM251036 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by SED Politburo member Hermann Axen: "A Real Confidence-Building Measure for Disarmament"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The SED and SPD drafted a document in Bonn last month proposing the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe. SED Politburo member Hermann Axen explains the significance of this agreement for relations between the two parties and the two German states.

The SED accepted this idea all the more readily since the Warsaw Pact states had made a very specific proposal back on 10 January 1984 to all the European states on freezing chemical weapons in Europe. As Erich Honecker recently stressed, in taking this political initiative with the SPD, the SED was working on the principle that the world has reached a point where all states -- large, medium, or small -- have a great responsibility.

The main task for averting a thermonuclear catastrophe consists of preventing the militarization of space and ending the nuclear arms race on earth. This is the aim of the Geneva negotiations, whose success the GDR wholeheartedly desires. Our party also emphasizes that progress in the arms limitation and disarmament spheres could improve the international climate and have a favorable influence on the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States. It is in this spirit that we advocate that our continent should free itself from nuclear and chemical weapons, from a particularly terrible category of means of mass destruction. Their use is banned by the 1925 Geneva protocol, but production, stockpiling, or further development of them is not. There are therefore gigantic arsenals in Europe today comprising thousands of metric tons of these dangerous weapons. The use of chemical weapons would bring death or permanent suffering to millions of human beings, making our environment unihabitable. Even in peacetime technical flaws in the stored products can have disastrous consequences.

It is therefore extremely urgent to eliminate these abominable weapons from our planet forever. Thus the GDR, together with the other socialist countries, is advocating a world ban on chemical weapons at the UN disarmament conference in Geneva. Similarly we aspire to see regional measures taken aimed at eliminating these chemical weapons. The creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe would contribute to disarmament at the international level, reducing the risk of chemical war in Europe to a considerable extent. The establishment of such a zone would counter the escalation of chemical weapons and the production and stockpiling of binary chemical weapons.

The documents published by the SED and SPD are based on the principles of equality, equal security, and strict respect for the sovereignty of states. They do not call into question a state's membership in different alliance systems. The two parties' security interests are fully guaranteed.

To progress toward a Europe free from chemical weapons, a chemical weapon-free zone could initially contain central Europe as defined by the Warsaw Pact and NATO states for the Vienna negotiations: namely Belgium, the CSSR, the GDR, the FRG, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the PPR. This zone would naturally be open to other states. According to the SED and SPD proposals, this zone should at least comprise the GDR, the FRG, and the CSSR -- in other words, countries that are directly on the demarcation line between the two alliance systems in Europe. The states in this zone should pledge to free their territory or keep it free from chemical weapons and to neither produce nor procure chemical weapons.

The states in this zone should also pledge to not allow chemical weapons to be deployed or produced on or transported through their territory.

The states in this zone should call on countries with chemical weapons to respect its status as a chemical weapon-free zone and never to use or threaten to use chemical weapons against territories free from chemical weapons.

The SED and SPD advocate effective national and international monitoring, the scope and nature of which should be adapted to the scale of the disarmament measure.

The agreement reached between our parties should encourage interstate negotiations, without, however, being able to replace them or anticipate them.

We are very confident about the start of interstate negotiations. A powerful movement is developing in many European countries in favor of freeing our continent from chemical weapons.

With their participation, the two German states can take a practical step to ensure that war is never again launched from German soil. This would help create a climate that would favor other negotiations.

Peace is the most precious asset, and its preservation and consolidation are crucial. Peace has always been the ideal and objective of the workers' movement's struggles, and this is now more than ever true. Thus the SED advocates a universal coalition of reason and realism with all forces that consider peace important. A treaty valid in international law for the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone would be a real confidence-building measure with a view to arms limitation and disarmament.

HERRMANN, PRC OFFICIAL DISCUSS CLOSER MEDIA TIES

LD251611 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1223 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 25 Jul (ADN) -- GDR and PRC television intend to further deepen their cooperation. This was the result of a talk in Berlin today between Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, and Xie Wenqing, acting director of PRC Central Radio and Television. Both sides emphasized that radio and television can make a significant contribution to promoting understanding and consolidating relations between the peoples and states and thus to preserving mankind from nuclear war.

Xie Wenqing is heading a delegation of experts who are presently exchanging experience in the GDR. The guests also had an exchange of views today with Dr Herbert Krolikowski, GDR Foreign Ministry state secretary. There were also meetings with Heinz Adameck, director of state television, and Achim Becker, chairman of the state committee for radio, at which commitments were entered into concerning increased exchanges of films, musical productions, radio and television dramas, and also mutual reporting.

KADAR RECEIVES SPD'S HANS-JOCHEN VOGEL

LD251712 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest -- Party General Secretary Janos Kadar has received Hans-Jochen Vogel, deputy chairman of the SPD and leader of the Bonn parliament's biggest opposition group. Janos Kadar and Hans-Jochen Vogel declared that the results of detente attained so far must be retained and the arms race must be curbed. They added that this requires dialogue between states with differing social systems and between different political parties, above all the communist and social democratic parties. They agreed that the MSZMP and the SPD Bundestag Group will form a joint working group for the study of East-West economic cooperation. The working group will work out proposals for putting economic cooperation at the service of peace and detente. Hans-Jochen Vogel arrived in Budapest today at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee.

TALKS WITH BULGARIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION REPORTED

Bonev Arrives 24 July

LD241806 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 24 (MTI) -- Stanish Bonev, deputy prime minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and chairman of the State Planning Committee, arrived in Budapest Wednesday at the head of a delegation. Stanish Bonev is to hold talks with Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, on coordinating the national economic plans for the years 1986-1990.

Economic Protocol Signed

LD252148 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The Hungarian-Bulgarian people's economy plans for the next 5 years have been coordinated in Budapest. Lajos Faluvegi, deputy premier and chairman of the National Planning Office, and Stanish Bonev, Bulgarian deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee, have agreed that in the next plan period trade turnover will be increased by more than 20 percent. Delivery of machine industry products will increase at an even higher rate. Production specialization and production cooperation in public road vehicle production, in computer technology, in machine tool industry, and in medicine production will expand. In addition Hungary will buy more forklift trucks than hitherto from Bulgaria. The mutual delivery of some raw materials will also be expanded and increased exchange of consumer goods and the development of tourism are also planned. Electronics get a singled out place in the joint technical development alongside automation and biotechnology.

Lajos Faluvegi and Stanish Bonev have signed a protocol on the negotiations. Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier, was also present at the signing. After the signing Premier Gyorgy Lazar received the chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee, who left Budapest in the evening.

SEJM HEARS DEPUTIES' REPORTS, CONCLUDES SESSION

Educational Work Viewed

LD250933 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] We begin by going over to our parliamentary reporter, Jerzy Tomaszewski:

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. This is the Sejm studio. In accordance with the agenda for today's session, Deputy Jarema Maciszewski presented reports on the work of the Commission for Education, Upbringing, Science and Technological Progress, and the Commission for Legislative Work on government bills on amendments to the higher education act, amendments to the academic degree and titles act, and on the office of the minister of science and higher education. He noted that these acts are mutually linked in their subject and essence. Together with the acts on the Committee for Science and Technological Progress and the Office for Technical Progress and Implementations, and on the inventions law, which have already been passed by the Sejm, as well as the bill on research and development units and the act on the Polish Academy of Sciences, which has been in force for many years, they represent a complete and integral legal regulation in the entire field of science and its applications, and also in the field of higher-level education and upbringing of personnel. However, one should be fully aware, the rapporteur deputy stated, that it is not acts that decide and will decide the quality of Polish science, but the level and social usefulness of research and implementation work, and the results of education and upbringing of Polish intelligentsia. Perhaps more that in any other area of public life the effects of work depend above all on people's attitudes, on the extent and quality of personal and collective involvement, on perseverence and consistency in research procedures, on personal examples, and on many other factors that cannot be fully included in a legislative enactment.

This does not mean, however, continued the deputy, that no special significance should be attached to legal regulations, as they can promote the development of science and higher-level education, create the most appropriate and suitable principles for actions and procedures, and contribute to removing impediments to progress. They can also maintain harmony between the requirements of individualized creative work and social needs, between the rights and duties both of individuals and particular employee groups, and between traditional values and demands of the present and the future. I am convinced, said Deputy Maciszewski, that these very intentions accompanied the legislative work by the government and the Sejm commissions that have put in much work, effort, and care so that the government submissions would achieve the most perfect possible final form.

That is all in this report from the Sejm. Thank you.

[Warsaw PAP in English at 1424 GMT on 25 July adds that the session resumed "with Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski attending."]

Reports Discussed

LD251253 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Over to our parliamentary reporter, Jerzy Tomaszewski:

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Here is the Sejm studio. After Deputy Jarema Maciszewski's speech, a report from the commissions for education, upbringing, science and technological progress, and for legislative work regarding a bill on research and development units, was presented by Deputy Jerzy Lutomski.

He said that the act would have great significance for the realization of technological progress. For the first time it comprehensively regulates all matters connected with the work of research and development units. Its objective is to create the legal bases for extending integration between science and practice, which would increase the influence of science on the socioeconomic development of the country.

After Deputy Lutomski's speech, a joint discussion of the presented reports began.

Deputy Elzbieta Rutkowska spoke on behalf of the parliamentary PZPR. She stated, among other things, that during work on the bills, the parliamentary party unequivocally supported the development of self-management in higher schools and scientific institutions, the serving role of the scientific milieu with respect to the nation and the socialist state, and an ever-higher standing of the academic community in the life of the country. The ninth party congress, the deputy said, recognized the need to increase the influence of the academic community on the system of administering education for a just striving toward democratization of public life. Unfortunately, after 3 years of functioning of the act granting the academic milieu extensive self-management and self-dependence, practice has shown that as a result of various legal gaps or uncertainty about the interpretation of certain existing regulations, the act does not fully safeguard social interests; hence the need for its amendment.

Speaking of behalf of the parliamentary ZSL, Deputy Waldemar Michna expressed support for the bills under discussion. He said that possibilities for development and even maintaining the current state of the economy through extensive methods have already become exhausted; hence the need to intensify activities serving scientific and technological progress, the restructuring of the economy, and overcoming all forms of citizens' vocational passivity.

Support for the discussed bills on behalf of the parliamentary SD was expressed by Deputy Edward Zglogicki. He stated that the proposed amendments are aimed at improving the model of learning, and lead toward achieving better results in the work of educational establishments, research and development units, and individual scientific workers. The amended acts represent a framework for releasing existing reserves and revealing and utilizing talents and intellectual resources and abilities for comprehensive development of the country.

That is all from the Sejm for now. Thank you.

Education, Research Bills Passed

LD251559 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Jerzy Tomaszewski report]

[Text] The 60th [as heard] session of the Sejm in its eighth term of office ended several dozen minutes ago.

Deputy Sylwester Zawadzki, minister of science and higher education, Benon Miskiewicz, and Deputy Jarema Maciszewski took the floor at the end of the discussion. They rejected Deputy Osmanczyk's allegation that the findings of the Main Council for Science and Higher Education had not been used in the work on bills concerning higher schools and science.

They said that a large proportion of the academic community has been expecting changes for a long time, hoping that they would allow educational establishments to realize their primary objectives -- teaching, research, and guidance. In a vote the Sejm rejected Deputy Edmund Osmanczyk's proposal to defer the decisions regarding the acts on higher education.

The chamber passed the government bills on amending the higher education act, on amending the academic degrees and academic titles act, on the office of the minister of science and higher education, and on research and development units.

In the last item on the agenda, the chamber heard replies to deputies' written and oral questions. They concerned the provisions of diesel oil, coal, and mazout fuel for agriculture; the operation of fuel stations at agricultural production cooperatives; introduction of certain types of solder wire into production; food consumption at state childrens homes; financing of sports by work enterprises; and the shortage of disinfectants.

That concluded the agenda and at the end Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa announced that the next session would be held on 31 July.

JABLONSKI, SYRIAN ENVOY AT NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

LD222118 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] On the occasion of Poland's day of rebirth, a solemn reception was given in Warsaw by the chairman of the Council of State and the chairman of the Council of Ministers. Here at the Palace of the Council of Ministers in Krakowskie Przedmiescie the representatives of the party and state supreme authorities are arriving -- Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski. Also present are Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Sejm; leaders of political parties -- Roman Malinowski of the ZSL and Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak of the SD; representatives of sociopolitical organizations; and, among them, Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]. Also invited were chairmen of voivodship committees for the commemoration of 40 years of People's Poland. The world of science and culture is represented. Among the invited are clergy of various denominations and the leaders of the diplomatic corps. Muhammad Tawfiq al-Jahni, the Syrian ambassador to Poland and doyen of the diplomatic corps, spoke on its behalf. He said, among other things:

[Begin Al-Jahni recording in Arabic with superimposed Polish translation] Allow me, on behalf of the leaders and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the PPR and on my own behalf, to convey to you, and through you to the Polish nation, very best congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the ceremonies commemorating the 41st anniversary of Poland's rebirth. During the past 41 years the Polish nation has accomplished important and fundamental achievements in political, social, and economic life. Today it has all the possibilities of overcoming difficulties and achieving greater progress and growth in developing the economy, increasing productivity, and improving the people's conditions of life. At this point I would like to express esteem and respect for General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, who at a difficult time steered the PPR toward safe shores. In this great task he was aided by the party and state leadership, as well as the leaderships of allied forces and parties, who concentrated all their efforts to lift the state out of its difficulties. This bore fruit in an actual improvement in the economic situation, and peace and stability reigned in Polish society. [end Al-Jahni recording]

The next to speak was Professor Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, who said, among other things:

[Begin Jablonski recording] As a consequence of the united effort of its people's patriotic masses, implementing the most progressive ideals of mankind, People's Poland became the crowning of the entire Polish historic process. It became a modern state, aiming toward the ever fuller implementation of social justice, surrounded by friends as never before in our nation's past. Such a Poland is indispensable for us to live and work, unworried about our own fate and the fate of our descendants. Such a Poland was and is necessary to Europe as a mainstay of peace and order in international relations. The latest debate in the Sejm demonstrated the correctness and the effectiveness of the methods adopted in the development of socialist democracy. That is why the decision to hold elections to the Sejm in October of this year is a natural conclusion of the progress of the normalization of life in the country. The electoral declaration of PRON is also eloquent proof of this normalization. It points out the ways of finding solutions to the problems facing the nation and the state; it appeals to the political maturity of society and its feeling of responsibility for common causes. It is free of all demogogy, excessive optimism, and empty promises. [end recording]

392 PZPR MEMBERS EXPELLED IN FIRST 6 MONTHS

LD251805 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The PZPR Central Control Commission Presidium has evaluated the work of voivodship commissions in the first half of the year.

It has been established that they devoted a particularly great deal of attention to strengthening the ideological-political and organizational unity of the party and to the observance of statutory principles by members of the PZPR. The party control commissions examined the files on 3,582 party members in the first half of the year; 392 persons have been expelled from the PZPR and 1,005 persons have been given other party punishments. The party control commissions cleared 155 party members of various forms of slander aimed against them. Tadeusz Nowicki, deputy chairman of the PZPR Central Control Commission, chaired the session.

UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS VIEW NEW LAW, BACKGROUND

AU241947 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Service in German at 1630 GMT on 23 July, in its daily "Panorama" series, carries a 25-minute report by ORF reporter Joana Radzyner on the situation of Polish universities in light of the new "university law" to be discussed by a session of the Polish Sejm later this week. The same evening, at 1930 GMT, Vienna Television Service in German carries a shorter, 5-minute version of Radzyner's report. Both programs contain recorded portions of Radzyner's interviews, conducted in Polish with superimposed German translation, with representatives of Polish academic life. The date of the interviews, which were recorded in Warsaw, is not given.

Radzyner opens the radio program by saying that more than 3 years after the declaration of martial law, Polish universities continue to be a "breeding ground of political unrest and ideological recalcitrance." As such, she says, they are seen by the Polish party and government as the "greatest threat to the process of normalization." The amendment of the existing university law of 1982, Radzyner continues, is designed to be the "first step to discipline and normalize" the Polish intelligentsia.

The reporter then outlines some of the provisions of the "liberal" university law of 1982, such as student participation in preparing the program of lectures or in electing the rector, and notes the authorities' displeasure with these freedoms.

According to Professor Witold Kusinski, first secretary of the PZPR organization at Warsaw University, who Radzyner interviews in her program, there has been a "pronounced decline" in academic standards and discipline at Polish universities in recent years because "students dabble in politics instead of studying." It is the state's duty, Kusinski maintains in justifying the amendment of the 1982 law, "to step in when politics are played at the expense of state interests."

Radzyner goes on to say that when the plans to amend the current law first became known, professors and students responded by staging silent marches through the streets of Polish university towns. As a result of these protests, she says, the authorities "alleviated" the original draft. She notes that, for example, according to the original draft, the rector of a university was to be appointed by the minister; according to the version that will be submitted to the Sejm, on the other hand, the candidates for the post of rector require only a "confirmation" by the minister.

Further on in her program, Radzyner carries a recorded interview with Professor Klemes Szaniawski, who was elected rector of Warsaw University in a secret ballot last year but who has never actually taken up this job due to the minister's "veto." Commenting on this, Szaniawski says: "I have never been given any explanation for the veto. The authorities did not even bother to contact me. Later I was told by my colleagues that the ministry regards me as a declared enemy of our system. I honestly have no idea of what this supposed enmity consists. Anyway, I personally consider my election as rector last year to have been an enormous demonstration of trust." Reporting further on her interview with Szaniawski, Radzyner then cites the professor on other instances of the authorities' failure to honor the autonomy of Polish universities. She quotes Szaniawski as having told her that a professor of Poznan University had received a suspended sentence of 7 months because he declared the minister of higher education "persona non grata" at a closed faculty session. Furthermore, she quotes him on the case of 800 Polish scientists who signed a petition protesting the expulsion of Professor Geremek from the Historical Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences and who have all been punished by a 6-month ban on foreign travel.

Next follows a recorded interview with Wojciech Maziarski, elected chairman of the autonomous student body at Warsaw University, which is to be abolished under the new law. Speaking about the authorities' reasons for amending the existing law, Maziarski says: "Our self-administration has long been a thorn in the authorities' flesh. This is obvious as we are perhaps the last legal structure that may speak out against them openly. In this connection I would like to say that the authorities' reproaches to the effect that we act as a political opposition and that we have been infiltrated by antisocialist elements are simply lies. This is nonsense. The truth is that we students have remained loyal to the ideals of 1980 and 1981 and are fully aware of our right to selfdetermination. The truth is also that we keep an eye on the ideal of an emancipated society. The fact that we get into conflict rather frequently is thus a question of ideological divergence and not the result of any agitation against the state."

In concluding the radio program, Radzyner maintains that "the opposition of the liberal intelligentsia" in Poland to the new law "has not been broken." She cites as evidence "the latest edition" of the Catholic weekly TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, which "has launched the sharpest ever offensive against the amendment."

Under the headline "In Defense of the Freedom of Universities" Radzyner says, the weekly reprinted the text of a brochure of 1933 in which the Polish academic intelligentsia protested against changes in the university law contemplated by the Polish Government of that time. According to Radzyner, the censor let the text pass "without a single interference."

In her television report broadcast the same evening, Radzyner provides abbreviated versions of the interviews included in the radio program. She also notes that both the rector and the prorector of Warsaw University declined to comment on the planned law amendment. Giving reasons for his silence, the prorector reportedly told Radzyner: "If I say nothing, it will be bad; if I say something, it will be even worse."

In addition to interviews with representatives of Polish academic life, Radzyner's film report also provides shots of posters protesting the amendment that are displayed at the campus of Warsaw University. These posters say, for example: "Who will teach your children after the amemdment?"; "who needs self-administration? We have state administration"; and "If you do not hear us, we will have to speak up."

URBAN ON ADMINISTRATION-PRESS RELATIONS

AU251200 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 23 Jul 85 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, by PAP: "Administration in the Eyes of Public Opinion"; date and place not given; first paragraph RZECZPOSPOLITA introduction]

[Excerpts] Not long ago the government discussed relations between the state administration and the press and viewed the performance of press spokesmen. This subject was also discussed by the recent conference of the voivodas. In this connection PAP put some questions to Minister Jerzy Urban.

PAP: How do you evaluate your performance and that of press spokesmen in various echelons of the administration?

Urban: We have a great deal to do and our work continues to increase all the time. For example, my aides and I hold about 150 press conferences a year. The biggest defect of our work is what is now most important and most necessary: well-presented and effective information and economic persuasion.

All in all I have to appraise the results of our work as negative, although people do have a good opinion of some sectors of our work, including my press conferences for foreign journalists.

Given all the shortcomings of our government, what we do is not being overestimated by our public. Actually it is being underestimated. This is why I negatively evaluate the effectiveness of the government's propaganda apparatus, although the low marks our people give to the government's efforts are mainly due to their generally weakened confidence during the 1980-81 events.

Unlike in 1981, it is no longer possible to ascribe this phenomenon primarily to the propaganda activities of our adversaries because we can see how greatly weakened their impact on the workers class now is, and how the leading antisocialist centers continue to become alarmed. It would be wrong to ascribe this phenomenon to Radio Free Europe because trust in radio stations of this type continues to drop on an enormous scale.

What I consider very disturbing is the large ratio of those who believe that the methods used before August 1980 continue to reinvade our public life and relations and who say that this is so in their immediate communities and areas.

PAP: How does your self-critical diagnosis affect the relations between the administration and the institutions that develop public opinion?

Urban: The government propaganda apparatus consists merely of advisors and organizers of propaganda drives. Contact with the public is the duty of the heads of all administrative echelons. These officials must always bear in mind what kind of response their decisions will occasion and that what they will say after their decisions are made is of secondary importance. The attitude of the state administration toward press criticism constitutes a crucial index of the administration's attitude toward public opinion and denotes ability to make decisions that occasion the right public response or signifies the lack of such ability.

Generally speaking I think that some departments indulge in the wrong assumption that press criticism is responsible for people's bad response to decisions in the individual sectors of our policy and for bad public moods. It is possible to have justified reservations about dozens and dozens of various publications, but on the whole the press, radio, and television do not more than reflect public criticism. However, I have noticed that some high-level representatives of the administration suffer from a real Nixon syndrome, the syndrome of the U.S. president who thought that the press had destroyed him.

I think that the scope of press criticism should increase, not decrease, and that administrative echelons should learn how to publicly state that the press is right when it is right, because this is why the public praises such echelons and increases its confidence in the authorities.

PAP: It is interesting that as a representative of the administration you criticize the administration and not the press....

Urban: Often I come across official views that press criticism is incompetent. It goes without saying that a government official who deals with a certain sector of public or other affairs is more competent in his job than a journalist who is a specialist in a field of government. It is also true that journalistic activities are just as amenable to unreasonableness and slovenliness as all other spheres of activity. We do all we can to make the press well-informed and competent. However, I think that even if press criticism is full of various shortcomings, officials should not take offense and shut the door in the face of journalists, which is often a breach of duties stipulated by the press law. It is rare that a journalist will not listen to reason.

PAP: Minister, in your opinion, what must be done to improve the image of the administration's work in the eyes of the public?

Urban: I regard as the most important matter not those things that emerge from the authorities' actions, but from social attitudes; however, the two do not always overlap. We suppose that everything is all right if the authorities' actions have an appropriate propaganda setting built up around them. At present, for example, we must convince people that a rise in the state's political and economic position is not a goal at variance with the standard of living, but that the standard of living depends on the state' and economy's ability to develop.

Put another way, the authorities have no goals of their own. We must also say more about concrete achievements than about intentions, decisions, and plans. Fewer people doubt our good intentions than have doubts about the effectiveness of our actions.

Trust in the authorities was so seriously undermined in 1981 that sometimes it is even thought that we announce certain goals but in reality have other ones; that, for example, we are working to strengthen the position of the authorities but not to satisfy society's needs. There is no point in assuring people that we are honest; we must prove that we are.

Generating optimism is a very difficult task. It requires a very sober assessment of energies and capabilities. We cannot say that all is well and that all will be well, since the public rejects such statements because of their very tone. We must also prepare society for difficulties and essential sacrifices. But calls for sacrifices would not be received well and would increase pessimism. It is very hard to create optimism under such conditions, but this is essential if apathy and indifference are to be overcome. We are trying to speak about what is being achieved, how it is being achieved, what we will be able to achieve, and at what price.

There is a shortage of paper and a shortage of air time, but this has not resulted in a decrease in the number of texts that contain official information and reports. In saying this I am of course being critical of myself, one of the main culprits. Information is provided about a meeting, and the subject of the meeting is discussed instead of saying exactly what questions were asked at the meeting and what replies were given by the dignitary, who is honored with an official mention in the press.

I stress once more that I am being critical of myself; I have no right to be critical of others. We all know, however, that established patterns are stronger than people, even people who hold high state office.

What we say to the public urgently needs to be given a new direction. Pre-election time creates an even greater need for an effective, successful offensive against the counterproductive attitudes of mistrust, doubt, and indifference that characterize a section of the public.

PZPR-BCP COMMISSION HOLDS FIRST JOINT SESSION

AU260737 Sofia BTA in English 0725 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Warsaw, July 26 (BTA corr) -- The first joint session of the interparty commission of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Polish United Worker's Party on party and state cooperation between Bulgaria and Poland was held here under the chairmanship of Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Polish United Worker's Party.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES RCP PLENUM, AKTIV 24 JULY

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[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 24 July Bucharest joint plenum of RCP Central Committee and party aktiv on 20th anniversary of ninth party congress -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The plenum of the party Central Committee and of the party central aktiv is devoted to the 20th anniversary of the ninth party congress, which opened up a new era in the history of our homeland and established new measures to resolutely fulfill the decisions of the 13th party congress and the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. [applause]

The message by the RCP Central Committee, the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and United Front, and of the State Council and government, as well as the messages of the county party committees and of the mass and civic organizations, expressed words of high appreciation for the great achievements registered in the past 20 years and for my activity as party secretary general. [applause]

This is why from the very beginning I want to express warmest thanks to the Central Committee, our glorious Communist Party, and to all of our people for all these words of appreciation and the mention of my activity as head of the party and my activity during the more than 50 years of revolutionary activity among the ranks of the RCP. [applause]

Throughout my activity as a Communist and revolutionary, as a faithful soldier of the party, and in the leadership of our party and state I have always acted to implement the aspirations of our people for well-being and happiness, to achieve the victory of socialism and communism, to strengthen the independence and sovereignty of our homeland, to develop international cooperation with all countries, and to achieve peace in the world. [applause]

I view all these words of appreciation and proof of trust as directed first and foremost to our party and people -- the true builders of their millennial history and of everything achieved in socialist construction, in improving the material and cultural standard of living, and in building a free and independent life. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, the ninth congress represents a lawful stage in the revolutionary process of the Romanian people's socioeconomic progress. From very ancient times all social formations known to mankind's development lawfully succeeded each other on the territory of our country. The Thracians and Dacians -- and the most valiant and just of the Thracians -- had contacts with the most advanced civilizations of those times. Although -- due to certain historical conditions and especially due to long foreign domination -- some social formations developed belatedly, the advanced forces of the people always ensured the achievement of the revolutionary process of constant progress, of the formation of the people and of the nation, and of the country's socioeconomic development. The formation of the Romanian state in the first part of the current millennium and the constant struggles for defending independence and for achieving their unity have been of decisive importance for the formation of the Romanian people and nation and for proceeding on the road of the country's modern development.

Because of these things and because of the actions by the advanced forces in our society, the bourgeois-democratic revolution in the Romanian principalities took place when this took place in the majority of European countries, a fact that ensured our people's proceeding on the road to modern development of the forces of production and of society in general.

I also believe that it must be stressed that the socialist revolution in our country, which took place at a relatively short interval -- 30 years after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia -- placed our people among the ranks of the countries with a higher social system.

All this demonstrates that the backwardness that existed at one point in the development of Romanian society was overcome a long time ago and that the Romanian people are among the advanced nations as regards the development of social systems, of the forces of production, and of science and culture in general. [applause]

A scientific study on the basis of the materialist-dialectical and historical concept about the formation and development of the Romanian people and nation clearly demonstrates, on the basis of realities and undeniable historical events, that all transformations have been part and parcel of an extensive revolutionary process of heroic struggle to defend our existence, to develop and form the nation, and to achieve freedom, independence, and socioeconomic progress. [applause]

Throughout this long period, along with the legendary struggles for freedom and independence, great battles took place against social oppression, for the revolutionary transformation of the forces of production and social relations, and for socioeconomic progress of our homeland. One can correctly state that there has always been a complete dialectical interdependence and unity between the struggles for independence and the society's revolutionary transformation, for the progress of the forces of production and improving the homeland's general development level. [applause]

This is why now, when we are reviewing the great achievements registered in socialist construction and especially an inventory of the 20 years that have elapsed since the ninth party congress, we pay homage to and honor all those who have struggled for the formation of the Romanian people and nation, for achieving unity, and for independence and the achievement of the uniform nation-state. [applause, cheers, chants]

We should also honor our peasantry, which has been the main social force that shouldered the burden of the struggle to mold the nation and ensure our independence. We honor the revolutionary struggle waged by our peasantry led by Horia, Closca, and Crisan, the 1907 peasants' uprising, and the other countless peasants' battles for social and national justice and our fatherland's socioeconomic progress. [cheers, chants]

We highly value and honor the revolution led by Tudor Vladimirescu, the 1848 democratic bourgeois revolution, and all strugglers for the union and independence of the country. [cheers, chants]

The emergence of the workers class on the historical scene -- a class that has assumed the historical mission of leading the entire nation along the revolutionary road of building a world of social and national justice -- elevated the process of revolutionary struggle in our country. The development of socialist workers circles and the creation of the Social-Democratic Workers Party in 1893 strongly demonstrate the revolutionary workers movement and the party of the workers class have merged under conditions of class struggle and are a law-governed result of changes that have occurred in our country. [applause, cheers]

The creation of the RCP in 1921 played an important role in this revolutionary process. This party assumed the historical mission of leading the workers class and all people along the road of revolutionary changes, eliminating social and national oppression, and building a new and classless society, socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

We highly honor the workers class, revolutionaries, patriots, antifascists, and all those who gave their lives to carry out the revolution for national and social liberation and the socialist revolution. [cheers, chants]

I have listed several important moments of the revolutionary process and socioeconomic development in our country in order to show that all this constitutes a single, law-governed, and dialectical process of our people's development and assertion. All this proves that the socialist and communist revolutionary forces and movements derive from the development of the forces of production and the entire uniform revolutionary process of our people's all-round progress. [cheers, chants]

At the same time we must proudly stress that the Romanian revolutionaries and advanced forces of the Romanian people have always been in touch with and actively participated in the great revolutionary events and movements in Europe. Thus Romanian revolutionaires participated in the 1848 revolution in France, both in the revolutionary struggles and in the 1871 Paris Commune. Romanian revolutionaries belonged to the first Communist International created by Marx and Engels; they also participated in the second and later the third Communist International as well as other international organizations. In the last part of the last century and the beginning of the 20th century, Romanian socialists and revolutionaries actively participated in the great manifestations and congresses devoted to the struggle against the imperialist war and for the peoples' peace and socioeconomic progress. [cheers, chants]

In a revolutionary spirit, detachments of Romanian revolutionaries participated, after World War I, in the Great October Socialist Revolution. Likewise, in the thirties Romanian antifascist brigades participated in the Spanish war to defend democratic achievements there and against fascism. During World War II Romanian antifascists actively participated in the struggle against Hitlerism in France and other countries. After World War II the RCP and Socialist Romania actively supported national liberation movements in various countries and the struggle for consolidating and strengthening the national independence of people. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, at various other important points of our revolutionary struggle for independence, our people and revolutionary forces received broad support from advanced forces and revolutionary movements in other countries. I stress all this in order to emphasize that there has always been a close interdependence between domestic revolutionary progressive movements everywhere. [cheers, chants]

This close mutual interdependence and assistance in the revolutionary struggle for progress and independence played an important part in the entire activity of our country's revolutionary change. Taking all these aspects into consideration, Marx paid particular attention to and wrote about issues of concern to the Romanian princpalities. Therefore, one can stress with justified satisfaction and pride that our advanced revolutionary and antifascist forces have strongly developed a spirit of solidarity with revolutionary and advanced forces everywhere in the struggle for the revolutionary change of the world, against imperialism, war, and fascism, and for freedom, independence, cooperation, and peace. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation and the attainment of the socialist revolution have opened up a new era in the development of our people and fatherland. In a short period our people have gone through several historical stages of socioeconomic development, from the bourgeois-landlord society with strong fuedal characteristics to the comprehensively developed socialist society. In this broad revolutionary process the Ninth RCP Congress marked a new point in the country 's socioeconomic development.

The congress critically examined the activity of socialist construction in Romania and established long-term prospects proceeding from the need to eliminate all falsehoods and abuses, all that was old and outdated, dogmas and rigid patterns, and certain other antiscientific concepts, thus opening up the road for further developing the revolutionary spirit and asserting everything new in all fields of activity. [cheers, chants]

We have thus unleashed the creative energy of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people -- regardless of nationality -- and the entire nation, and have opened up a new and free road for revolutionary thinking and action. [cheers, chants]

In the past 20 years since the ninth congress, we have obtained outstanding results in all fields of activity. Romania has today become an agro-industrial country with a developed and modern industry and an advanced socialist agriculture. In the past 20 years industrial production has increased more than 6 times and today is 100 times larger than in 1944; agricultural output has increased about 2.5 times in this period and is 7 times larger than in 1944. National income has increased more than 4 times and is 32 times higher than in 1944. An important role in this respect was played by territorial-administrative reorganization, the establishment of the new counties, and the distribution and development of industry, agriculture, and other economic branches in all the country's counties and areas.

In the past 20 years, science, education, and culture have also registered a strong development. We have thoroughly eliminated the antinational thesis according to which it was not necessary to pay too much attention to Romanian science and it was enough to import technologogies; we have also eliminated the distrust in the creative capacity of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and our people. This thesis has long hampered the appropriate development of our forces of production and the entire society. On the basis of the overall development of the forces of production, we have carried out a vast program of housing and other social construction; we have steadily raised the material and cultural level of the people. The remuneration fund increased 5.2 times compared with 1965 and by more than 55 times compared with 1945; the average remuneration this year is almost 3 times higher than in 1965 and 13 times higher than in 1945. At the same time we have carried out broad ideological, political, and educational activity in molding the new man, a conscious builder of socialism and communism.

Anyone looking in good faith to the achievements in our country and the changes in Romania's geography wrought through huge construction projects, the renewal of villages and towns, huge irrigation projects, and the construction of the Danube-Black Sea Canal can ascertain the creative force of a people who have shaken off oppression and inequality forever, have become master of their national riches and destinies, and are consciously shaping their own future. [cheers, chants]

Today we can proudly state that all the outstanding achievements in the years of socialism and the past 20 years strongly demonstrate the correctness of the policy of our Communist Party, the leading political force of our nation, a party that is honorably fulfilling its historical mission of leading our people toward the highest peaks of progress and civilization, the communist society. [cheers, chants]

All this is the result of the creative application of objective truths and laws to concrete conditions prevailing in our country. All these great achievements are the result of the self-denying work of our heroic workers class, the leading class in the Romanian socialist society, our wonderful cooperative peasantry, intelligentsia, and all the nation, which -- in full unity and under the leadership of the party -- is building a free and independent life. [Cheers, chants]

From the high rostrum of the plenum of the Central Committee and the party aktiv, I would like to warmly thank and congratulate all Communists, the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people regardless of nationality, and the entire nation for these great achievements. I would also like to wish them new and ever greater successes in all fields of activity. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, now when we are celebrating 20 years of great achievements we must frankly state the road we have traveled has not been an easy one. We have had to wait along many untrodden roads and climb the heights by overcoming many obstacles, many hardships. A number of shortfalls has been noted as well. I believe that it is advisable to mention that even in the party and in our country there were people who looked upon the party's and people's ability to resolve problems and work out necessary measures with mistrust. At the same time there were also some friends abroad who looked with mistrust on our activity, who sometimes even accused us of deviating from the so-called real socialism. I do not now want to refer to those reactionary circles, to those who have always been hostile to socialism. It was only understandable for them to criticize us, to blame our actions for socialist development. However, by overcoming all this mistrust, criticism, and the opposition of the reactionary circles, our people, under party leadership, have demonstrated that only by uniting and by applying revolutionary concepts to the national historical conditions and to the lifestyles, of all people can one successfully build socialism; through our work and activity we have demonstrated that socialism is the only system that ensures mankind and each nation freedom, progress, well-being, and independence. [applause, cheers, chants]

It is well known that we have had to perform tremendous work, make many a sacrifice, carry out much activity to unite all our people and the party in implementing the development plans and programs. Nothing was given us for free, and nothing fell down from the sky; everything is the fruit of our people's work and of our Communist Party's policy; this is therefore what our people value, and they have decided everything they have achieved and to constantly develop socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

We have always thought of the great hardships our people have had to overcome and the great sacrifices they have made, and we have acted with great determination to ensure the victory of socialism and to ensure for our nation an increasingly dignified and free place among the ranks of all nations of the free and independent world. [applause]

We can proudly state now that life and reality have demonstrated the correctness of the road we have taken. Within this framework, too, I want to state that if -- abstractly speaking -- we were to go back 20 years and had to establish the road along which to proceed, we would not hesitate a moment -- even if we were aware of the hardships we have had to overcome -- to proceed with great determination along the same road of revolutionary work and struggle, of the transformation of society, and of building socialism and communism in keeping with the specific conditions in Romania and with the aspirations and goals of our people. [applause] Maybe with our experience today we would work better; undoubtedly we would have been able to work better. However, we would choose -- and we want to say this to all peoples -- only one road: the road of liberation from oppression and exploitation, of socialism in keeping with the desire of each nation and people. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, we are celebrating the 20th anniversary of the ninth party congress in a year when we will conclude the Seventh 5-Year Plan and enter a new and higher stage of the homeland's socioeconomic development revolution. The 13th party congress decisions on the country's socioeconomic development in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and up to the year 2000 ensure the resolute implementation of the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, thus creating the necessary conditions for the more and more forceful assertion in practice of the communist principle of work and life.

On the basis of conclusions drawn from past activity and the 13th congress decisions, it is necessary for us to continue to develop with great determination the forces of production as a decisive factor for our general progress. At the same time, as a general conclusion of the overall experience gained thus far, it is necessary for us to continue to ensure a just distribution of the national income for consumption and development purposes. Life and reality demonstrate the correctness of the general thesis on enlarged reproduction and socialist accrual. On the basis of undeniable facts, we can now state that we have acted correctly by allocating some two-thirds of the national income for consumption purposes and more than 30 percent for development.

Without this high accrual and development rate we would have stayed behind in the development of the forces of production, and this would have had great repercussions on the general standard of living of our people, on socialist construction, and on the homeland's independence and sovereignty. [applause]

We must also stress the need for an increased concern with constantly developing the socialist state and cooperative property -- the only basis of socialism and communism.

In the past 20 years alone fixed assets have increased some six times over, thus amounting to 2.860 million lei while the general national wealth amounts to more than 4,000 billion lei. The implementation of the 13th congress decisions and the party program, and the creation of the conditions for the assertion of the communist principles in all areas require -- as an objective necessity -- the perfection and constant development of socialist property. In acting to eliminate certain shortfalls and to achieve socialist renewal we must accomplish this not by opening the road of returning to capitalist private property but by constantly perfecting and strengthening socialist state and cooperative property. In the new stage we must consider as outdated the period of extensive development and proceed with great determination to the intensive development of industry, agriculture, and other economic branches.

Special attention must be paid to achieving a new quality of work and life in all areas. In keeping with the 13th congress decisions, we must develop with great determination the energy and raw material base as an objective necessity of the general development of forces of production. At the same time we must act with great determination to reduce consumption and recover and reuse materials and energy. We must pay special attention to increasing social labor productivity, to better organizing the production process and work, mechanization, automation, and robotics in production. We never forget that in the competition between socialism and capitalism we must achieve better labor productivity. Mankind is facing a new scientific-technological revolution. Therefore it is necessary for us to act with great determination to implement, in all areas, the new scientific-technological revolution that is to raise our economy and overall society to the level of the most modern achievements of modern science and technology. [applause]

If we do not engage with great determination in the new scientific-technological revolution, we will lag behind in our overall socioeconomic development, with serious repercussions for the overall revolutionary process of building the new social system, improving the people's well-being, and strengthening our homeland and its independence. [applause]

The achievement, under most favorable conditions, of the 13th congress decisions and the party program require a vigorous intensification of scientific research so that Romanian science can play an increasingly active role in the country's general development, that it can particiate in the general progress of world science, and that -- in certain respects -- it can even hold a pioneer place.

Let us vigorously develop education and improve the level of professional, scientific-technological training of young people, of cadres in all areas. Let us constantly strengthen cooperation and close links between science, education, and production process -- decisive factors for the development of the forces of production and for improving the general level of socialist civilization of our homeland. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, in the time that has elapsed since the ninth party congress we have registered great transformations in the planning and leadership of overall socio-economic activity. In the new stage of development of the Romanian socialist society it is necessary for us to firmly apply the new economic mechanism, self-management, and self-administration, and to continuously achieve the necessary improvements in the wake of the forces of production and of perfecting social relations. Let us never forget that the law of contradictions continues to act in socialism as well, that new contradictions continue to exist and to appear. Therefore we must thoroughly study all economic and social phenomena and act in a conscious manner to develop all areas smoothly, eliminate contradictions, and achieve as complete a concordance as possible between the forces of production and social relations in the general development of our society.

Decisive measures are necessary to increase profitability and efficiency in overall economic activity. Let us see to it that in conformity with general laws and with the country's laws, all units will operate on the basis of the principle of self-management, self-administration, and self-financing. The working people as owners, producers, and end users, who have been entrusted with administering a part of the general wealth of all our people, must act to properly manage and constantly develop wealth. It is necessary for us to bear constantly in mind that the constant development of the national wealth and increased profitability, efficiency, and national income will be the only way to ensure the all-round progress of our country and the improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of our people. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, special stress has been placed -- in the timespan that has elapsed since the ninth party congress -- on increasing the leading political role of the party in all areas. The party has become a true mass party that numbers more than 3.5 million members. The work system has been perfected, and links with the masses of working people and all our people have been strengthened constantly. The party's internal democracy has been developed extensively. We have introduced the principle of proportional representation of party organizations in the supreme bodies, up to the party Central Committee.

As an expression of party democracy, all candidacies for the higher bodies are discussed in general meetings and party conferences. This is why one can say that the party bodies and our Central Committee are the expression and the desire of all our people and of our party that, in complete unity, elected the new Central Committee at the 13th party congress in the hope of ensuring the continuation of the revolutionary process and the victory of communism in Romania. [cheers, chants]

We can justifiably say that we have a powerful and united party trustfully followed by the whole people, a party that is devotedly and determinedly fulfilling its historical mission of leading all our nation toward the golden dream -- communism.

Proceeding from the concept that socialism is being built with the people and for the people, we have systematically organized consultations with the working people's masses.

The regular visits to socioeconomic units, cities and communes, the constant dialogue with the workers, peasantry, intellectuals, and all categories of working people, and the large mass rallies have become a democratic system of leadership with the people and for the people. [applause]

Actually there is no important problem with regard to the domestic and foreign policy of our homeland that will not be discussed and endorsed by the broad people's masses. At the same time we have created a new democratic system of leading the economic and social activity of our society in general.

We have given up the one-person leadership of socioeconomic units since it was no longer in keeping with the new forces and relations of production. We have introduced the councils of working people as collective leadership bodies of overall activity. We have institutionalized the general meetings of working people as higher bodies of the leadership of owners, producers, and end users.

At a national level we have the congresses of the working people, of agriculture, people's councils, science, education, culture, and of other such institutions. Between the congresses we have the national council for leading overall activity. We can state that we have achieved a unique democratic system of leading our society, a system that is superior to any form of bourgeois democracy.

This system ensures the broad participation of the working people and of all our people in the leadership of all economic and social areas, of our socialist society, and in the people's participation in consciously building their free and independent future, a socialist and communist future. [applause]

It is necessary to act with great determination to ensure the proper management and constant improvement of the system of workers revylutionary democracy. It is also necessary to continue to prefect the leadership of our society, planning, and self-management. We must always proceed from the fact that what we have achieved corresponds to a certain stage and a certain level of development of the forces of production and social relations; that, together with the general development of our society and of social relations, we must seek ever newer forms and perfect existing ones. We must constantly broaden the democratic framework and ensure the active and conscious participation of all our people in leading all areas.

All leadership bodies must always and in all circumstances serve the interests of the people's masses and be under the control of the general leadership of the people. It is necessary for us to firmly apply the new principles of socialist remuneration in keeping with the quantity and quality of work performed. We must perfect the system of participating in the development fund with social shares, the participation in profits, and the system of material incentives for owners and producers by firmly applying the principle: from each according to his capability and to each according to work performed.

We must bear in mind that we will have to continue to perfect this principle in the sense that each person must yield maximum results for society and receive according to work performed. By ensuring material incentives, we must constantly preserve an appropriate balance between high and low incomes and reject any tendency toward leveling incomes; we must also reject any tendencies of increasing the difference between high and low incomes and of justifiably increasing incomes without performing any work. The only basis for increasing incomes for all working people and all our citizens must be the work performed. By no means must we accept incomes without performing any work or on the basis of exploiting the work performed by other people.

We are building a society of free work, and all citizens must actively participate in the overall activity; their incomes and standard of living must be closely linked to their contribution to the country's general development. [applause]

We must firmly apply the principles of socialist equity and ethics and of social justice. On this basis, along with the general development of our country, we must constantly improve the material and cultural standard of living of our people, this being the supreme goal of the party policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are successfully building in Romania. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, in conformity with the party program and the ideological program we must constantly act to perfect our state, to strengthen the sense of responsibility and order, and to ensure the firm application of our laws in all areas. It is necessary to reject any attempt at lessening, in one way or another, the role played by the state. We must understand that self-management and the vigorous assertion of workers revolutionary democracy can be achieved only on the basis of a uniform leadership of the overall development of our country and on the basis of the uniform national plan, and by constantly strengthening the role of the state as a basic factor in ensuring the victory of socialism and communism and the constant material and cultural strengthening of the homeland and of the independence and sovereignty of Romania. [cheers, chants]

Let us resolutely work for increasingly closer cooperation between the state bodies and the new bodies of revolutionary workers democracy. The development of our revolutionary workers democracy is the basic element of the successful construction of socialism and the communist society. This should not be understood in an anarchistic way, but rather as the people's active and organized participation in running all fields of activity, with the state playing an important role both in the current stage and later in communism; no society will ever be able to function without a body for the uniform leadership of all activity.

Eliminating certain abuses and certain old features of the state, primarily in the state's nature as an instrument of domination of a certain class over other classes, we are creating a new and democratic state in which the people directly exert their own power, a state that ensures the unity and leadership of all fields of activity. Only thus can socialism and communism prove their force and ability to ensure a free and happy future for mankind. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, in view of the serious international situation, we should pay complete attention to strengthening our Armed Forces, increasing their combat and political training, and enhancing the country's defense capability. In this respect I would like to stress the need to closely cooperate with the armies of Warsaw Pact countries, the armies of other socialist countries, and other friendly armies, always being ready to defend the country's independence against any kind of imperialist aggression. Likewise, we must intensify our work and struggle for disarmament and a world without wars, a world of peace and friendship.

One of our party's great achievements is the reestablishment and development of the role of the socialist nation and a law-governed element of building the new social system. We have also correctly solved the national policy by ensuring full equality of rights among all citizens. We have developed the revolutionary scientific thesis of homogenizing the people and molding the uniform working people, a conscious and united builder of socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

In all our activity we continue to carry out broad ideological, political, and educational work to shape the new man. We unswervingly implement the party ideological program aimed at increasing the level of revolutionary awareness among party ranks and all people. Let us act to educate the youth in the spirit of love for the people's glorious past and love for the fatherland and people.

Let us adopt a firm attitude against various foreign concepts and other concepts of the old system; let us resolutely fight nationalism, chauvinism, racism, and any form of man's humiliation by strongly developing a sentiment of friendship and cooperation among all working people, regardless of nationality, and a spirit of solidarity with working people and nations everywhere in the struggle for peace, progress, and a better and more just world. [cheers, chants]

We should always base our activity on the principles of dialectical and historical materialism and scientific socialism, which are our revolutionary concepts about life and world. Let us always proceed from the fact that the development of this social science -- as is the case with any other science -- is not yet complete and that we must continuously expand the process of knowledge and uncover new secrets of nature, the universe, and social and human knowledge; in accordance with the new discoveries and latest achievements, we must also develop the revolutionary concept about the world and life.

We should act in a revolutionary spirit in all fields, proceeding from the fact that the process of socioeconomic development has not concluded and will never end, and that the role of a revolutionary party is to always act to renew and improve society, social relations, and the relations of production.

Culture, literature, art, music, and all forms of education play an important part in all political-educational activity. In this respect I would like to stress the great significance of the Song to Romania national festival, which ensures the participation of hundreds of thousands and millions of people in the cultural-ecucational activity and in the further development of our people's culture. In this respect I would also like to stress that the people have always been and must remain the true creator of their culture. [cheers, chants]

The press, radio, and television play an important part as a means of political and cultural information and education for the people. All our activity should be permeated by a revolutionary spirit and humanism as well as by our people's spirit of humaneness. We have bright prospects for our fatherland's development. We have everything required to implement the party program. Therefore we should act now to properly organize work in all fields and pool the efforts of all our people. I repeat: Let us strengthen the party's leading role, which should be reflected through its involvement in all socioeconomic activity. Party cadres, bodies, and aktivs should not be above state or socioeconomic bodies; they should operate within them by being involved in their activity and inflinchingly implement laws, decisions, and socioeconomic development plans.

Let us continuously strengthen the party's struggling unity and capacity and all the people's unity within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, this being a sure guarantee of unswervingly implementing the party program, raising our fatherland to higher peaks of progress and civilization, increasing the people's well-being, and enhancing Romania's independence and soverignty. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, in all international activity we have proceeded from the dialectical interdependence between domestic and foreign policy and the fact that the successes of each socialist country in its socioeconomic development and the construction of the new system is an important element of strengthening the prestige and the force of socialism and promoting a policy of cooperation and peace. Looking back, we can assert that Romania's international activity in the past 20 years since the ninth party congress was characterized by a principled position of cooperation with all countries, regardless of social system, and support for national liberation struggles as well as for the struggle for independence, detente, and peace. Our country has consistently worked to place our ties with all states on and asset in international relations the following principles: full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and nonuse of force and the threat of force. We can state that these principles are broadly appreciated today and are the only strong foundation for relations of cooperation and peace among states. [cheers, chants]

Thanks to this principled and consistent policy of cooperation and peace, our country maintains broad relations with all countries, enjoys prestige, and has friends all over the world. We are firmly determined to continue to uphold the same principled stand, which takes into consideration our fatherland's interests as well as the overall interests of the independent development of all nations and peace. We are firmly convinced that only such a policy of close cooperation, independence for each nation, and peace throughout the world can ensure the fulfillment of the aspirations of our people and all nations for a better free life, well-being, and happiness. [cheers, chants]

In all these years we have resolutely worked to develop ties with all socialist states, overcome certain difficulties between them, and strengthen solidarity and cooperation, in the belief that this is in accordance with the interests of each socialist country and the overall cause of socialism and peace in the world. We have often been criticized for this principled policy of not criticizing other socialist countries. We can now assert with justified pride that our policy of relations with all socialist countries was absolutely right and was and continues to be in accordance with the interests of our country and all socialist countries and the overall cause of socialism and peace.

Therefore, we are determined to continue to do everything possible to develop ties with all socialist countries, overcome differences between them, and strengthen their solidarity and cooperation as an important element of enhancing the role of socialist countries in international life and the policy of detente, cooperation, and peace. [cheers, chants]

In these 20 years we have laid the foundation for broad ties with the developing and nonaligned countries and the small- and medium-sized states, in general with the belief that this is an important element of the policy of independence, detente, and peace. At the same time we have promoted broad relations with the developed capitalist countries and all states, regardless of social system, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence. We have worked steadily to ensure Romania's active participation in the international division of labor and the exchange of material and cultural assets. We have paid particular attention to intensifying economic exchanges and production sharing. We have concerned ourselves with and resolutely worked to improve and develop activities within CEMA and promote broad cooperation and production sharing, which can ensure the development of each country and the overall development of CEMA member-countries. In this spirit we will consistently act to implement the decisions of the 1984 CEMA summit on economic matters.

We deem it necessary to broadly expand economic relations with all socialist countries, developing countries, capitalist states, and all countries in the world, thus actively contributing to overcoming the world economic crisis, establishing new relations of full equality among all states, and creating a new international economic order and a world in which each nation can develop in accordance with its wishes and without any outside interference. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, the international situation is particularly serious. The arms race and the deployment of new nuclear weapon in Europe continues; this increases the danger of a new world war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear war and could destroy life on our planet. Therefore the main problem of our age is to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, proceed to overall nuclear disarmament, halt the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and the USSR countermeasures, and stop the introduction of weapons in outer space.

There is no more important problem than to do everything to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe and destruction and ensure the supreme right of nations and peoples to freedom, life, and peace. [cheers, chants]

Romania, like other peoples, welcomed the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States and expects them to lead to concrete agreements along the road of halting the nuclear arms race and the introduction of weapons in outer space. However, the first two rounds of talks concluded without concrete results. The holding of negotiations is a positive element, but we should not accept that the arms race and deployment of new nuclear weapons continue during these talks; likewise, we should not allow the negotiations to divert the attention of nations from the growing danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

Agreement was reached recently on organizing a meeting in November between the CPSU general secretary and the U.S. President. There is no doubt that such a meeting is a positive factor.

In view of the evolution of the Geneva negotiations between the two great nuclear powers, we believe that the European countries and all states in the world should assume a greater, direct responsibility in finding negotiated solutions to the problems of halting the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe and the USSR nuclear countermeasures, stopping the production of new nuclear weapons, and putting an end to the militarization of outer space. No people should passively wait for the results of particular negotiations and meetings. We must assume responsibility toward our people and the cause of peace to do all we can to bring about an agreement that will put a halt to nuclear and space weapons and that will bring about disarmament and the reduction of weapons and military expenditures.

I want to reassert from this high rostrum of the Central Committee and party aktiv plenum the proposal that the socialist countries, members of the Warsaw Pact, should proceed to a unilateral reduction of military expenditures and troops by 10-15 percent. Let us do everything before it is too late to bring about, through bold actions, a change in the course of events toward a policy of detente, cooperation, and peace. Such actions would not affect in the least the defensive capacity of the socialist countries; however, the adoption of steps to reduce military expenditures and troops would have great political significance and strongly influence the capitalist countries, particularly those belonging to NATO, to also adopt an appropriate position; we can thus achieve a passage from mere words to concrete facts toward disarmament. [cheers, chants]

The 10th anniversary of the Helsinki conference, which marked an important point in the struggle for detente, cooperation, and peace must lead to an intensification of the struggle for implementing the Helsinki documents, creating a united Europe, and promoting security, cooperation, and peace on our continent and throughout the world.

Romania will resolutely work to ensure that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe concludes with good results. Likewise we deem it necessary to act firmly to ensure that the Geneva disarmament conference and the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armaments and military forces in central Europe conclude with ever better results. We will work resolutely to develop all-round cooperation between all Balkan countries and turn this area into a region without nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. We firmly support the creation of similar zones in northern and central Europe and in other parts of the world. We consider all these nuclear-free areas as part of the overall uniform struggle for a world without wars and nuclear weapons, a world of peace and equal cooperation among nations. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, Romania has always advocated and continues to speak out for halting military conflicts and solving all contentious problems between states through negotiations alone. In this respect we speak out for organizing an international conference on the Middle East under UN aegis and with the participation of all interested countries, including the PLO. We also advocate an end to the war between Iraq and Iran and the resolution of problems between these two countries through negotiations. Generally speaking, we believe that everything should be done to put an end to conflicts between developing and nonaligned countries and to develop their solidarity and cooperation, as a prerequisite for strengthening their unity in the struggle to defend and consolidate independence and solve the serious economic problems of developing countries.

We resolutely speak out for an overall resolution of the problems of underdevelopment, including the foreign debt of developing countries. We advocate a broad conference, within the United Nations, between developing and developed countries. It is necessary for everyone to understand that the solution of the developing countries' problems and the establishment of a new world economic order is a primary element of overcoming the economic crisis and ensuring the stability and development of the world economy. Generally speaking we firmly advocate the fully equal participation of all states, regardless of size and social system, in solving all problems. In this respect we attach great importance to the role of small- and medium-sized states and nonaligned countreis.

We most resolutely support the strengthening of the role of the United Nations and of other international bodies in solving international problems in the interest of all nations, of detente, cooperation, and peace throughout the world. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, during the period that has elapsed since the ninth congress, our party, true to its traditions of international solidarity, has acted and broadly developed relations with all communist and workers parties. We have carried out sustained activity to overcome some differences and to achieve new relations based on equality and respect for the rights of each party to decide independently on its political line, in accordance with the conditions prevailing in the country where it carried out its activity. We have spoken out and we have most resolutely acted to establish a new unity. We believe that in this respect important progress was registered, and we will most resolutely act further to strengthen and develop relations with all communist and workers parties and to achieve and strengthen new unity among them, as a major factor of the policy of economic and social progress, independence, and peace.

As we stressed at the 13th RCP Congress, we believe that it is necessary to achieve new meetings and discussions between communist and workers parties according to regions, continents, and at an international level. We start from the requirement to discuss together the basic problems of the current situation and to reach joint conclusions on increasing the struggle against imperialist and neocolonial policy, the policy of force and interference in people's domestic affairs, and the struggle for defending independence and sovereignty of all countries, for halting the arms race, and for defending peace throughout the world. [applause]

Such meetings and gatherings must in no way discuss the policy of one or another party or interfere in the affairs of a party. But starting from this fact, and consistently acting for a new type of unity, we must do everything to strengthen solidarity and the unity of communist and workers parties. This is a requirement of current social and political development [applause]

During this time we attached particular importance to developing relations with a number of socialist and social democratic parties, and with progressive and democratic parties in various countries. We are determined to develop these relations in the future, too, considering that this fact is in keeping with the general interests of peace and cooperation. From the high rostrum of the plenum and of the central party aktiv, I would like to reassert Socialist Romania's determination to do everything for the triumph of reason, for halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and we firmly believe that it is within the power of the progressive and anti-imperialist forces of all nations who desire peace to halt the dangerous course of events. We believe that by acting unitedly, peoples will bring about disarmament and will ensure lasting peace on our planet and will achieve a more just and better world of equality, liberty, and independence of all nations. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, the plenum of the Central Committee with the central party aktiv pays homage to the outstanding achievements attained during the period since the ninth congress and up to the present, and establishes the intensification of activity in every field to unflinchingly implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. We must most resolutely act to implement, under the most favorable conditions, the plan for this year in all indexes, conclude the Seventh 5-Year Plan with ever better results, and establish a solid base for proceeding to the new, 1986-90 5-Year Plan. [applause]

In the messages and speeches of all comrades, the determination of all party and civic organizations and of all people was firmly pointed out -- not to spare any effort to unflinching implement the tasks set for this year and to prepare the new 5-year plan. The pledges assumed within the plenum of the Central Committee and the party aktiv guarantee that all party organizations, all working people, and all our party and people are firmly determined to ensure Socialist Romania's continuous elevation to new peaks of progress and civilization and are determined to increase the material force of the country and ensure the continuous rise of the people's material and cultural well-being and the strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignty. [applause]

Once again I would like to express my heartfelt thanks for the messages and appreciation of my and the party's activities. I would like to assure the Central Committee, the party aktiv, and all our party and people that in the future, too, I will most consistently and resolutely act to unflinching implement the party program and will spare no effort to serve the cause of socialism and communism, the interests of our socialist nation, and the independence and sovereignty of the homeland. [applause]

Now, when we draw the balance sheet of our activity with outstanding results and prepare for a new stage of development of our fatherland, we solemnly pledge to permanently preserve the revolutionary spirit in our work and struggle. We will always act to eliminate everything that is outdated and will continuously improve our society, and daringly promote the new, this being the surest guarantee of the triumph of communism in our fatherland and Romania's continuous elevation to new peaks of progress and civilization. [applause]

In conclusion, I would like to extend to you, to the party, and to all our people best wishes for new and great successes in all fields of activity, and much health and happiness! [applause]

Long live our glorious Communist Party in full unity, and may it lead the people on the road of communism! [applause]

Long live our free and independent people! Everlasting glory to the Romanian people and to our socialist nation! [applause]

Long live the cooperation with all the countries of the world, with all the progressive forces, and with all the people of the world!

Long live peace! [applause]

DISSIDENTS ISSUED VISAS; WRITER ARRIVES IN ROME

AU251317 Paris AFP in English 1307 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Frankfurt, West Germany, July 25 (AFP) -- Two top Romanian dissidents, writer Dorin Tudoran and Orthodox priest Ghoerghe Claciu, have been allowed to leave for Western Europe, the Frankfurt-based Association for Human Rights said today.

The association noted that the Romanian authorities supplied the exit visas in the runup to the 10th anniversary of the August 1 signing of the Helsinki Final Act.

Mr. Tudoran, 40, arrived in Rome overnight with his wife and daughter. He had gone on hunger strike to support a visa request lodged a year ago. Several literary figures, including West German author Gunther Grass, intervened on his behalf with Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu.

Father Claciu, who has spent more than 20 years in Romanian jails, was expected to arrive in the West in the coming days, the association said.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA -- Managua AGERPRES 2/7/1985 -- The president of the Republic of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, received in Managua Victor Bolojan, who hand-delivered his letters of credence as ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to that country. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1643 GMT 23 Jul 85 AU]

VLAJKOVIC CHAIRS PRESIDENCY SESSION 24 JULY

LD252215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jul (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held an extended session yesterday under the chairmanship of President Radovan Vlajkovic. Presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces and the highest-ranking federal officials also participated in the session, which was devoted to topical tasks regarding the implementation of economic policy and the adoption of systemic laws within the economic system in 1985.

The Presidency is reported to have determined that some of the economic policy's priority goals and tasks for 1985 are not being achieved and implemented despite certain positive results.

The Presidency drew attention to the existence of all the material and other conditions necessary for achieving better results and finding a way out of difficulties. The fact that it is possible to work successfully and produce exports is demonstrated by a large number of organizations of associated labor that are achieving significant results in production, export, productivity, and in the pooling of labor and resources.

All of the economy and society's energies must be aimed at raising production, export, productivity, and economic efficiency, curbing inflation, keeping spending within realistic limits, and halting the fall in the living standard. Even greater attention must be devoted to efforts to activate all the economic resources, especially in agriculture, tourism, small-scale businesses, and transport.

To intensify efforts to realize the fundamental objectives of the resolution on socio-economic development, organizations of associated labor must formulate their joint export programs as soon as possible and do their utmost to implement them. There are great prospects for the machine-building industry, furniture manufacturers, textile and footwear industries, electronics, agriculture, food industry, shipbuilding industry, car manufacturers, metal industry, and tourism. Only if we are united and have sound joint export programs can we expect to compete successfully on the international market and achieve satisfactory results. Therefore we must concentrate all the forces at our disposal, including science, cadres, and resources, on accomplishing this task. In this connection we must also outline programs of modernizing and reconstructing production capacities. All of this can substantially contribute to increasing the production of better-quality goods for exports and thereby increasing foreign exchange earnings. These programs and actions must be given full societal support through, among other things, the measures of current economic policy. The realization of these tasks calls for the total involvement of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, the chambers of economy in the republics and provinces, and of economic associations.

The Presidency made particular reference to the subjective factors and causes behind the sluggishness and delays in the realization of the objectives and tasks of economic stabilization.

There are a number of organizations of associated labor that have failed to invest sufficient efforts or to apply all necessary measures to make better use of capacities; to increase production, exports, and work productivity; and to increase efficiency in economic activity and in work in general.

It was also noted that we are faced with big and unjustified delays in adopting a number of systemic laws and measures with regard to the current economic policy. In the course of the present process regarding the coordination in stands, great differences have emerged, particularly over certain issues that have delayed the adoption of several economic-systemic laws envisaged by the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and this year's resolution. Although some of these differences are a result of objectively differing interests, while others concern the question of how to tackle certain issues, this has still slowed down the entire process and caused delays in the adoption of certain systemic laws due to sluggishness and even mistakes in the activity to coordinate differing interests. This is resulting in economic damage to us and is adversely politicizing relations between the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces.

For this reason the SFRY Presidency stresses that the timely adoption of these laws and measures of economic policy is the key issue and that organs of the federation, of the socialist republics, and of the socialist autonomous provinces bear full political responsibility for the country's common interests and for finding a way out of the present difficulties affecting the adoption of certain laws in the SFRY Assembly. The Presidency insists on increased efforts so that the appropriate solutions can be found as quickly as possible. Determined efforts must be continued within the SFRY Assembly and within the Federal Executive Council (FEC) aimed at reaching agreements and adopting 11 the laws and measures envisaged by the 1985 resolution on socioeconomic development. Unless this is realized it will be impossible to secure all the prerequisites of economic activity that are of utmost importance not only for next year's economic performance but for its long-term production orientation, for the speeding up of integration processes within the uniform Yugoslav market, and for the adoption of decisions that should be based upon economic criteria and market laws to as great an extent as possible.

In all this the timely adoption of the SFRY's medium-term social plan for the 1986-90 period is of far-reaching importance. However, we must adopt the law on social planning prior to this. It is vitally important that all of the factors in the decision-making process and the creators of the medium-term plan invest utmost efforts so that the plan is adopted within the period of time that will make it possible for the other tasks of economic policy, which depend upon the plan itself, to be implemented on time.

In this connection, the SFRY Presidency points out that priority must be given to the tasks of socioeconomic development that stem from the country's common interests and from the requirements of technological development. It also stresses that we must resolutely oppose all attempts to delay the implementation of the tasks of our economic policy and to hinder their realization from the positions of narrow, egoistic, and partial interests. The SFRY Presidency stresses that the leadership of the republics and autonomous provinces must invest even more efforts and display more willingness to compromise with each other so that common interests can be realized as soon as possible.

Under such a complex economic and social situation, organizations of associated labor and assemblies of sociopolitical communities must assume enhanced responsibility for the implementation of the economic policy and must demonstrate a higher degree of sensitivity toward the problems and interests of others as well as a greater readiness to reach agreements and bring their interests in line with those of others. Stubbornly adhering to the positions of narrow interests, without displaying any sensitivity for the interests of the entire society and for the general prevailing situation, is having nagative economic and political effects.

The SFRY Presidency believes that by proceeding form their responsibility for the development of not only their own republics and provinces but of the SFRY as a whole, the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces must exert the most direct influence so that the agreement-reaching process can be accelerated, the necessary degree of coordination achieved, and laws adopted on time and within a period of time that will facilitate their comprehensive and successful application.

The Presidency placed stress in this connection on its own responsibility for the country's situation and that of the FEC and other organs of authority in the federation, republics, and provinces for the implementation of the established policy. As was agreed, the Presidency will, by proceeding from its constitutional function and obligations, become more directly involved in the implementation of the established economic policy.

At the FEC's proposal, under Article 301 of the SFRY Constitution and as a result of the failure by the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces, the SFRY Presidency endorsed, as a temporary measure, the adoption of the law on compensating for foreign exchange differences and the law on the estimated foreign exchange earnings and expenditure for 1985.

The SFRY Presidency believes that the process of agreement-reaching must be continued in the SFRY Assembly and the law on repaying certain foreign currency debts must be adopted by reagular procedure as quickly as possible.

PLANINC, COUNCIL HEADS DISCUSS ECONOMIC MEASURES

LD252021 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jul (TANJUG) -- According to a Secretariat for Information announcement, Federal Executive Council President Milka Planinc held a working meeting today with the presidents of the republican and provincial executive councils, during which views were exchanged on further measures and activities needed for a speedier and fuller realization of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

Support was given at the meeting for the basic concept of proposed measures and activities and stress was placed on the need to implement them in a comprehensive and uniform way throughout the country by means of the coordinated activity of organs and organizations at both the level of the federation and of republics and provinces, municipalities, and organizations of associated labor and their associations. There were a number of suggestions and proposals for complementing the proposed measures and making them more consistent.

These are the measures aimed at settling monetary and financial trends, eliminating the fundamental hotbeds of crisis, consolidating the economic functions of the banking and credit system, promoting economic relations with foreign countries, increasing productivity and exports, as well as the measures aimed at changing the relationship regarding the distribution [of income] so as to strengthen associated labor's material position.

It was judged that the adoption of these measures will contribute to efforts to introduce new qualitative factors of economic activity and show greater consideration for economic criteria and market laws, which will create conditions for a speedier realization of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and a more successful preparation of a new medium-term development plan until the year 1990, in conjunction with more radical changes in the structure of production.

ASSEMBLY TO RECONSIDER PLANNING BILL IN AUGUST

AU251806 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly will decide on the proposed bill on the foundations of the social planning system and on the social plan of the SFRY at its session convened for 28 August. This has been agreed upon at a session attended by Miodrag Trifunovic, president of the Federal Chamber, presidents of the committees and working bodies of this chamber, and a representative of the Federal Executive Council [FEC]. Because of opposing views on the planning bill, a special procedure under the standing orders has been applied. The session of the Federal Chamber was adjourned on 20 July under the obligation to reopen after at least 30 days.

The FEC will not submit a proposal to the SFRY Presidency that the law on meeting certain foreign exchange claims be adopted as a provisional measure. No agreement has been reached in the SFRY Assembly on seven articles of the law impinging on the material relations of the republics and provinces. The FEC believes that there is no point in adopting the law without these provisions. The council believes that it cannot propose any new solutions that would satisfy all the demands of the republican and provincial assemblies. With the bill as it is, authorized banks would be obliged to fulfill legal and contractual obligations toward the National Bank of the SFRY, which would bring a number of commercial banks into an unfavorable financial position.

It is expected that the committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces will make another attempt to harmonize the views on this bill.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Meets With Planinc

LD251634 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jul (TANJUG) -- Federal Executive Council President Milka Planinc today received Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council member, deputy prime minister, and minister of foreign affairs, with whom she had a short friendly conversation. Tariq 'Aziz conveyed to Milka Planinc greetings from President Saddam Husayn and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan.

Both sides noted during the conversation that Yugoslav-Iraqi cooperation has been developing successfully despite the difficulties confronting the two countries. They pointed out their readiness to make further efforts to consolidate political and economic relations and cooperation within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement.

Talks With Dizdarevic

LD251916 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1731 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jul (TANJUG) -- The official talks between Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, ended in Belgrade today. The talks dealt with efforts aired at stepping up the activity of the nonaligned countries prior to the coming ministerial conference in Luanda, the strengthening of the movement's ability to act, and its more general tasks in complex international circumstances. The talks also touched on the situation in the Near Middle East.

The two ministers exchanged views on the nonaligned countries' activity concerning the meeting in Luanda and the consolidation and activitation of the movement, whose ministers will meet at the time of a very complex situation in the world. It was stated that in addition to dealing with the problems of the present-day world, the meeting in Luanda is expected to emphasize once again the way in which the nonaligned countries, strenthened and united in their adherence to the movement's original principles, can contribute to attempts to overcome the difficulties confronting the world.

The two ministers informed each other about the exchanges of viewseachhad had with other nonaligned countries and those countries' stands and views as regards the meeting in Luanda and the preparations for the eighth summit, to which both the SFRY and Iraq will contribute to the maximum.

Part of the talks focused on the situation in the Near and Middle East. Views were voiced about the current initiatives, endeavors, and attempts to find the ways out of the crisis in the Middle East (the Palestinian problem, Jordan-PLO agreement).

In the course of the talks, relations between Arab countries and Iraq's activitity to secure and consolidate their unity were also discussed.

Besides the two ministers the talks were attended by Zivojin Jazic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Wisam al-Zahawi, under secretary in the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dzevad Mujezinovic, SFRY ambassador to Iraq; Mamdoh Abdul Hamid, Iraqi ambassador to the SFRY; and other officials.

Meets With Vlajkovic

LD252001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1913 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jul (TANJUG) -- In the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade today, Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, who is visiting our country. Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic also took part in the talks, which were held in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

Tariq 'Aziz extended the greetings of President Saddam Husayn and the top Iraqi leadership to the SFRY Presidency and to President Vlajkovic, who reciprocated the greetings.

President Ulajkovic and the guest from Iraq highly appraised Yugoslav-Iraqi relations and expressed readiness to develop even more comprehensive cooperation between the two friendly and nonaligned countries.

In their discussion on the international situation, particular attention was devoted to the activity of the Nonaligned Movement. The need was stressed for safeguarding its important role, unity, and ability to act in the search for solutions to outstanding international problems. It was also emphasized that the movement must be even more dynamic and efficient in its activity. The forthcoming ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries in Luanda is expected to impart fresh impulses for strengthening the movement's activity.

During the talks, reference was also made to the Iran-Iraq war and the need for continued efforts aimed at ending the conflict by taking into account the two countries' legitimate rights in the spirit of the policy of nonalignment.

SECRETARY EXPLAINS PUBLIC INFORMATION LAW

LD251625 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Aleksandar Petkovic, federal secretary of information, spoke in the International Press Center today to foreign journalists accredited to the SFRY on the recently adopted law on the basic elements of the system of public information.

The main intention of this law, according to Petkovic, is to ensure that all participants have equal rights in the system of information throughout the country. The law's basic principles are the publicity and objectivity of information. He added that freedom of information does not mean that everyone says or writes what he wants, but that everyone can find out the truth.

The law is not a restrictive one, nor can it be described as an attempt to subject journalists to political structures. The law is based on the constitutional right to information. The law is aimed at making this right possible and at putting an end to the monopoly on information because, Petkovic stressed, the monopóly in this area creates a privileged position in making decisions on essential issues of social development. Now it is very important that the law be implemented consistently, the federal secretary of information said, emphasizing the democratic procedure in adopting the law, in which journalistic associations and editorial boards of all public media took part. The law embodies the responsibility of both sources and means of information. At the same time the independence of editorial boards of public information media in forming their own editorial policy was stressed.

VRHOVEC LEAVES FOR PERU INAUGURATION, COLOMBIA

LD260909 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0730 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG) -- Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency, today left by air for Lima where he will attend the inauguration ceremony of newly elected Peruvian President Alan Garcia. Afterward Josip Vrhovec will pay a working visit to Colombia.

Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar is also a member of the delegation.

Veselin Djuranovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Metodi Andov, president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly; Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Carlos Higueras Ramos, Peruvian ambassador to the SFRY; and Alvaro de Angulo, Colombian ambassador to the SFRY, were present at the delegation's departure from the airport in Surcin.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO MALTA -- Valetta, 25 Jul (TANJUG) -- Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, received Ante Skataretiko, new SFRY ambassador to Malta, in the presidential palace yesterday. In a long talk Agatha Barbara stressed that all relations between Malta and the SFRY, two nonaligned countries, were developing well but that both countries should make further efforts to increase economic, scientific, and technological cooperation. Ambassador Skataretiko was also received by Dr A.S. Trigon, minister of foreign affairs and culture. In their talks, reference was made to a visit by Minister Trigon to the SFRY in the near future. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1004 GMT 25 Jul 85 LD]